Pall remittances are to be made, and all letters Wit is the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to gio the post PAID.) to the General Agent. Price copies will be sent to one address for TEN

is, if payment be made in advance. Patretisements making less than a square in-Parertisement of the control of the The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, rivania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

ed to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. OSING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, PHILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible the financial economy of the paper—not for

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS

101, XXII. NO. 43.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1852.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

WHOLE NO. 1135.

Refuge of Oppression.

Selections.

From the Cincinnati Christian Press.

CAN SLAVERY BE LEGALIZED?

erally connected with some half explanatory clause, as: 'law of God'-'law in the highest sense.'

The whole controversy seems to me to arise from verlooking these simple facts. 'Slavery cannot be egalized'—'Slave laws are not laws.' But there

me to blaspheme or commit any other crime. If the

ng every man to kill his children, it would be law

n the ordinary sense of the word, and the act under

ligation. The statute may tax me unjustly—ye im under moral obligation to pay the tax. Statute

o that usus loquendi, that which is enacted into a

hose moral monsters who have prostituted their

The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose.

" Mark you this, Bassanio,

alse, or paradoxical.

Gentlemen of the Christian Press :

SLAVERY AND THE BIBLE.

following delectable morsels of sophistry fom a work entitled 'Northwood : or Life od South'; by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale. The book one, and has recently been shot into the wake 'arle Tom's Cabin,' intended, manifestly, for ciron at the South. Let it go there!

of Savery and ils Reformers .- The great struggle ping on for civil and religious liberty is, in our hinc, complicated by the system of negro serviestablished here by British power, before the nuciples of freedom were understood any

othrow this system, by any means, and at ost, is the avowed intention of some Reformers. chy is worse than despotism; and to sto slavery was, probably, first established

bould be abolished; yet not in a manner to nore ills than it cures. more ills than it cures.

Christians, pious men and women, favor the ment of fraud, falschood, or force, rather than

od's time for the liberation of the slave?

true Christian believes the Bible to be ford of God, that in it He has prohibited, exs, those acts which are absolutely, in their o forbidden in the Moral Law; therefore, it out be sin in the sense that image-worship, pro-

Men established domestic slavery, as they did all ion was allowed and regulated by the therity of God among His chosen people, it could at that time, have been a sin to be condemned.

The Apostles preached before slaveholders and e truth, and became Christians. Did the Apossorier the believing master to free his bondman? tell him, even, that the gospel required it? Con-88. Peter, 1st Epistle, 2d chap., verse 18, to the

master and servant-not breaking the relation n them, but regulating its duties.

Then turn to Colossians, 3d chapter, 22d verse, to

a read the charge to Timothy, 1st Epistle, 6th ter; but this is so full, and seems so pertinent to

Let as many servants as are under the yoke count befrown masters worthy of all honor, that the name (and and of his doctrine be not blasphemed. And they that have believing masters, let them not spiss them, because they are brethren; but rather do spise them, because they are brethren; but rather do on serice, because they are faithful and beloved, erakers of the benefit. These things teach and ex-

Also, in the Epistle to Titus, 2d chapter, ve vants is enforced; and no where did the Apostles capt to disturb the relations they found existing en master and slave. They preached the go

errors, wrongs, and evils of adged by the light it has received, and every on by the opportunities it enjoys. The American public is favored, above every nation, ancient or ern, with civil and religious liberty; her people

ald, therefore, lead the world in diffusing these ing slaves is a great hindrance to the diffuerican principles; this the true patriot

as sinful, like Sabbath-breaking, profane and the other flagrant sins forbidden by ils and sins of awful magnitude do result; ing his slaveholding brother as criminal, yet should unite in diffusing the true spirit of the pel-its Truth and Love-which will, eventually,

Let the pious friends of the slave imitate the if the Apostle, teaching those who come is aid their duty, as the BIBLE sets it forth, o God, then of obedience to their own masters; braing to these masters, entreat them, in all less and brotherly love, to deal tenderly with ians, will they not, remembering the of St. Paul, rather pay for the slave, and the him, than connive at slealing him, or even

ery among the Hebrews was permitted and funded by Divine authority, to prevent greater

no slavery in the United States was permitted reason. Without this-evil, it may well the union of eight slaveholding States we States could not have been effected; existence of popular freedom would have ed by the strifes and wars of brethren, and public, now the asylum for the oppressed of would never have spread her protecting

spel humanizes those who live within its ough they may not participate in its hopes

rican institutions are imbuing the minds of the way with the true principles of civil and reliabety; these they will yet carry to their and, and there teach and exemplify, till that of truth and the warm beams of love.

ere are in the United States about forty thouhatches: on the Annual Thanksgiving Day, collection, for the purpose of educating and ging free people of color and emancipated to taken up in every church in our land. If se axes up in every church in our land. If a averages but fire dollars per congregation, gregate would be two hundred thousand dollars fit in smode is found productive of fail effects, as it surely would be, the sum raisbe annually increased, the slaveholding differ a government would, after a nd their co-operation; till, finally, every to the real freedom of America would be lefore the gusting streams of sympathy and as the ice of the polar seas yields to the disas of summer.

and who, believing in no compulsory civil government, do not desire any such political action against slavery as should authoritatively prohibit and effectually suppress it—it is easy, I say, to understand why such abolitionists should favor the course of the who would only sectionally say in the say of the those who would only sectionalize slavery, in prefer ence to those who are laboring to abolish it. A vir Gentlemen of the Christian Press:

There has been much discussion, of late, on the possibility of legalizing Slavery. It is strenuously maintained by Gerrit Smith and others, that slavery cannot be legalized; that laws which establish or pubbld slavery are not laws. This omition is an accounted for. But a co-operation by those who have hitherto sought the POLITICAL ABOLITION of slavery, would be manifestly, in the sight of all men, possibility of leganzing leading that laws which establish or uphold slavery are not laws. This opinion is as strenuously denied by others. Hence arises division; and yet further division appears to lower in the future. I have viewed these disputes with pain, and the more so, because I think there is little real difference of opinion among many of those who seem ference of opinion among many of those who seem

the more so, because I think there is little reat authermore so the sound in the so In the outset, let it be remeable and somewhat technical law has acquired a limited and somewhat technical signification. Almost universally, it is understood to denote simply a statute, an enactment which has passed through the times of legislation, and has received the sanction of the constituted authorities. Hardly one man in a million has any other idea in the mind, when the term 'law' is used. When, the mind, when the term 'law' is used. When, the shavery is that slavery is that slavery is the slavery in contra distance.

Mr. Summer tells us that when Washington commenced his administration, in 1789, slavery was wholly 'sectional' and freedom was 'national'—just as he and the Pittsburg Convention are trying to the same tells us that when Washington commenced his administration, in 1789, slavery was wholly 'sectional' and freedom was 'national'—just as he and the Pittsburg Convention are trying to the same tells us that when Washington commenced his administration, in 1789, slavery was wholly 'sectional' and freedom was 'national'—just as he and the Pittsburg Convention are trying to the same tells us that when Washington commenced his administration, in 1789, slavery was wholly 'sectional' and freedom was 'national'—just as he and the Pittsburg Convention are trying to the same tells us that when Washington wholly 'sectional' and freedom was 'national'—just as he and the Pittsburg Convention are trying to the same tells us that when Washington who is the same tells us that when Washington and the pittsburg Convention are trying to the same tells us that when Washington who is provided in the same tells us that when Washington and the pittsburg Convention are trying the same tells us that when Washington and the pittsburg Convention are trying the same tells us that when Washington and the pittsburg Convention are trying the same tells us that when Washington and the pittsburg Convention are trying the same tells us that when Washington and the pit it were, or could be, merely 'local' or 'sectional' slavery, in contra distinction from 'national slavery.'
Mr. Summer tells us that when Washington com-

therefore, it is denied in his hearing that slavery is legal—or that slave law is law, he hears a self-evident One year One year after the inauguration of Washington, one year after the inauguration of Washington, so glorious in the eyes of Mr. Sumner, on account of the absence of 'NATIONAL' slavers, the census of the absence of 'NATIONAL' slavers, the census of the United States gave the items that follow:

Slaves in the State of New York, 21,324

Which imposes moral obligation. But in this sense the word is rarely used. When so used, it is gentless that which is coincident with come helf evaluatory clause.

One year after the inauguration of Washington, so glorious in the eyes of Mr. Sumner, on account of the absence of 'NATIONAL' slavers, the census of the United States gave the items that follow:

Slaves in the State of New York, 21,324

"New Jersey, 11,423

"New Jersey, 11,423

"Rhode Island, 952

"Rhode Island, 2,759

	94.0	the recitio thise to	1100
Slaves in	the State	of New York,	21,324
4 8	56	New Jersey,	11,423
66	44	Rhode Island,	952
44	+6	Connecticut,	2,759
4.6	44	Pennsylvania,	3,727
66	44	New Hampshire, 158	
64	44	Vermont,	17

are slave statutes on the statute-book, enacted by the Equal to about one-fifteenth part of all the slaves gislature. In the sense in which almost everybody ill understand the words, these statements are then in the United States, Massachusetts being the only non-slaveholding State in the Union. But all this was no 'national' disgrace, no 'national' crime, True, those who maintain the illegality of slavery, declare that they use the terms 'legal' and 'law' in the highest sense. But one who knows how men's for sooth! because this slavery was all 'SECTIONAL, and NOT 'NATIONAL!'

And by the census of 1840, we had only four in the figurest sense. But one who knows how men's minds act, knows that if we take a common term, whose meaning has long been stamped into men's thoughts, like the bird tracks which one finds in solid rock, no definition will remove that meaning; REALLY non-slaveholding States in the Union, viz.: Massachusetts, Maine, (formerly a part of Massachusetts,) Vermont, and Michigan. In all the other States there were slaves. Ohio had 3, Indiana 3, Illinois 331, Wisconsin 11, Iowa 16, New Jersey 674, New York 4, Connecticut 17, Rhode Island 5, Now Hampship 1, Panneshipana 64, In all the that, after the most elaborate statement of our ideas, the old word will call up in the minds of our hearers or readers, the old idea; and while we are arguing 5, New Hampshire 1, Pennsylvania 64. In all the so-called 'non-slaveholding States' there were 1129 slaves! Why is not the foul blot removed? Oh! demonstratively in one direction, with one meaning, they are drawing conclusions equally infallible, with their meaning, in quite the opposite direction. Now, if they would consent to state their ideas in

it is only 'sectional' and not 'national' slavery that remains, and, therefore, it is no 'national' disgrace! If this theory of 'national' and of 'sectional' slanother form, the dispute would cease. What they nean, I suppose to be this: Statutes—(laws so very were correct, we might congratulate ourselves with having no 'national' slavery, even though all called)—which establish or uphold slavery, impose no moral obligation: we are at liberty to treat them, and ought to treat them, as no law: they are not, in with having no 'national' slavery, even though all the States in the Union were slaveholding States, the highest sense, law. The statute which requires me to deliver up the fugitive from slavery, does not place me under the slightest moral obligations not to deliver him, but to conceal and aid him. The enactment which forbids me to teach the slave to read a catment which forbids me to teach the slave to the actment which forbids me to teach the slave to read, or cuts off any of the slave's natural rights, involves no moral obligation on my part or on the part of the slave. On the contrary, it is our duty to violate such enactments. In short, all these enactments are to be treated just like.

ments are to be treated just like statutes requiring exists in a part of the States, and not in the Federal District and Territories? If so, then we might call legislature should regularly enact a statute requirslavery sectional and not national, (as, indeed, Mr. does,) when all the States except one were in the ordinary sense of the word, and the condemniated legal. The law would be condemned, abhorred, and trampled on; but it would be habitually spoken of as 'law.' Yet all would agree slaveholding. By the same rule, we might call it 'sectional' and not 'national,' if slavery existed and prevailed, as it does in Georgia, in every State in the Union, provided there were no Federal Dis-trict or Territories for it to exist in! Retrocede the that such a law involved no moral obligation.

Now, the idea of Gerrit Smith I suppose to be other half of the Federal District to Marvland, as ust that: Statutes sanctioning or upholding slavery avolve no moral obligation. They are not merely Alexandria was retroceded to Virginia; erect all the Territories into States, and the Government has unjust statutes, for unjust statutes may impose moral obligation. The statute may tax me unjustly—yet relieved itself from all responsibility for the exist-ence of slavery '--for slavery is only 'sectional' and not 'national'! Yet those who thus teach, will ad-mit that slavery in Washington City and George-town would involve us in the guilt of slavery, even though it were abolished in all of the States! Drive ipholding slavery, blasphemy and murder, are to be treated as not laws—as non-existences. One is to act as though there were no such statutes.

Now, let the language on the subject be modified the slaves over the line into Maryland by bringing in a bill to abolish slavery in the District, and all ccordingly. Thus Gerrit Smith introduces a reso-ution at Pittsburg, that 'Slavery is entirely incapa-ile of legalization.' Now, as all men will underwill be well, so far as the nation is concerned. If the Devil comes after the Bishop of Rochester, we will turn him over to John Delanney! And when stand him, and according to the usus loquendi of language, he asserted a falsehood. For, according he comes after the 'Nation,' we can send him to the 'States!' We have 'localized' the crime in stead of repressing it! Our curiously constructed statute is legalized, even if it be murder or blaspheny. Accordingly, his resolution was opposed by one the noblest Anti-Slavery Conventions which ever Federal and State governments have conveniently enabled us to do so! And what is morally right is not politically possible!

ont upon all such nonsense, I say—and out upon all platforms that find a place for it—whether from Pittsburg or from any other pit. Other Liberty men may do us they please; but, for my part, I solemnly wash my hands from the whole of it, come what may, being supported by statute, be made right—that all legislation on the subject is to be treated as no legislation—as imposing no moral obligation. Had he so said, the whole Convention would have responded to it. Indeed, millions would have respond-ed to it. Perhaps few would have denied it, except wash my hat men please.
WILLIAM GOODELL-

pulpits to subserve the 'fugitive law,' and whom Shakspeare must, with prophetic vision, have thought of when he said— JOYPUL AND UNEXPECTED MEETING Henry Bibb, one of the editors of the Voice of the Fugitive, published at Windsor, C. W., opposite Detroit, has been made happy by the recent unexpected arrival of three of his brothers from the land It is to be regretted, therefore, that a mere logoma-chy should divide the friends of the slave. For as long as the disputants attach different ideas to the terms 'legal' and 'law,' as they evidently do, the whole controversy will be about words. Anti-slaof whips and chains. The history of the family has a romantic interest, reminding one of the overruling providence through which Joseph,—'stolen away out of the land of the Hebrews' with the connivance of whole controversy will be about words. Anti-sia-very men are not so numerous and strong that they can afford to lose strength and numbers for any trivial reason. Let them find out whether they agree substantially in their ideas, and not dispute about modes of expression. PASTOR. by an inflort of lose strength and numbers for any trivial reason. Let them find out whether they agree substantially in their ideas, and not dispute about modes of expression.

PASTOR.—Connecticut, Sept. 23, 1852.

From Frederick Douglass's Paper.

**SECTIONAL SLAVERY.*—WHAT IS IT?

Those who apeak of localizing or sectionalizing alarvey, as I have already shown, consider slavery in the States the locality of sectional, by their own show in the States they propose to 'leave to the States they show the extradition of slavery and the extradition of slavers are considered as a supposed to the suppose to the slaver shall make the Federal Government 'relicer level' from all responsibility for the existence of slavery!'

If this is not proposing to abandon, political demanding influence, and think the sweet level and the extradition of slavers are considered as a supposed to the suppose of t his unnatural brethen,—attained afterward to a sta-tion of commanding influence, and ultimately to a

hind him. None of them knew, when they crossed from Detroit into Windsor, that they had a single relative in Canada; nor was Henry aware of their coming. It was about sixteen years since he had seen them, and the younger brothers were then quite small. Meeting one of them on the ferry boat, he addressed him as a stranger, and after a few words?

Their conversation, they recognized each other. Their conversation, they recognized each other. conversation, they recognized each other. Thei mutual surprise and pleasure at thus meeting, lost mother, and the other two beloved brothers,—and the wonder and delight of that mother and those brothers themselves at a re-union so unexpected may be imagined, but not described. Well did Summer say of the fugitive slaves of our country They are among the heroes of our age. Romance has no stories of more thrilling interest than theirs Classical antiquity has preserved no examples of adventurous trial more worthy of renown.'

From the New York Evangelist. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Mr. Editor:—I see in your paper that some persons deny the statements of Mrs. Stowe, I have read her book, every word of it. I was born in East Tennessee, near Knoxville, and, we thought, an enlightened part of the Union, much favored in our social, political and religious privileges, &c., &c.— Well, I think about the year 1829, or perhaps 28, a good old German Methodist owned a black man named Robin, a Methodist preacher, and the manager of farm, distillery, &c., salesman and financier. This good old German Methodist had a son named Willey, a schoolmate of mine, find, as times were, a first-rate fellow. The old man also owned a keen, bright-eyed mulatto girl; and Willey, the naughty boy, became enamored of the poor girl. The result was soon discovered, and our good German Methodist told his brother Robin to floz the girl for her wickedness. Brother Robin said he could not and would not perform such an act of cruelty as to flog the girl for what she could not help; and for that act of disobedience old Robin was flogged by the good old German brother until he could not stand. He was carried to bed, and some three weeks thereafter, when my father left the State, he was still confined

to his bed from the effects of that flogging.

Again: In the fall of 1836, I went South for my health, stopped at a village in Mississippi, and obtained employment in the largest house in the county as a book-keeper, with a firm from I ouisville, Ky. A man residing near the village, a bachelor 30 years of age, became embarrassed, and executed a mortgage to my employer on a fine likely boy, weighing about 200 lbs., quick-witted, active, obedi-ent, and remarkably faithful, trusty and honest—so much so, that he was held up as an example. He had a wife that he loved. His owner cast his eyes upon her, and she became his paramour. His boy re-monstrated with his master, told him that he tried terfered with. The white man denied the charge, and the wife also denied it. One night, about the lat of September, the boy came home earlier than thus sums up the result: last of September, the boy came home earlier than usual, say about 9 o'clock. It was a wet, dismal Ist of September, the boy came home earlier than usual, say about 9 o'clock. It was a wet, dismal night; he made a fire in his cabin, went to get his supper, and found occular demonstration of the guilt of his master. He became utterly enraged, as I suppose any man would, seized a butcher-knife, and cut his master's throat, stabbed his wife in twenty-seven places, came to the village, and knocked at the office door. I told him to come in. He did so, and asked for my employer. I called him. The boy then told him that he had killed his master, and his wife, and what for. My employer locked him up, and he, a doctor and myself went out to the house of the old bachelor, and found him dead, and tho boy's wife nearly so. She, however, lived. We (my employer and myself) returned to the village, watched the boy until about sunrise, left him locked up, and went to get our breakfasts, intending to take the boy to jail, (as it was my employer's interest, if possible, to save the boy, having \$1,000 at stake in him.) But whilst we were eating, some persons, who had heard of the murder, broke open the door, took the poor fellow, put a long chain round his neck, and started him for the woods at the point of the bayonet, marching by where we were eating, with a great deal of noise. My employer hearing it, ran out and rescribed to the compromise has failed on one side, is the suppose of the compromise has failed on one side, is the suppose of the compromise has failed on one side, is the suppose of the compromise has failed on one side, is the suppose of the compromise has failed on one side, is the suppose of the compromise has failed on one side, is the suppose of the compromise has failed on one side, is the suppose of the compromise has failed on one side, is the suppose of the compromise has failed on one side, is the suppose of the compromise has failed on one side, is the suppose of the compromise has failed on one side, is the suppose of the compose of the compromise has failed on one side, is the suppose of the compose

not sober) said he must be hanged. They th

Now, Mr. Editor, I have given you facts, and can give you names and dates. You can do what you think is best for the cause of humanity. I hope I have seen the evil of my former practices, and will endeavor to reform.

Very respectfully, JAMES L. HILL. Springfield, (Ill.,) Sept. 17th, 1852.

SECOND ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE.

The second lecture of the annual course before the Female Anti-Slavery Society was delivered in Lyceum Hall, on Sunday evening, by Miss Sally Holley, of Rochester, N. Y. The hall was crowded

continue to be a living incentive to perseverance in the righteous work of 'agitation' against the atrocities and inhumanities of American slavery. Next lecture by Rev. John T. Sargent-a true mar

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

One evening last week, a family of fifteen (fugitives, including children and grand-children) came into this village by the mail train, and stopped over night. Their fare had been paid to Dunkirk by the liberality of some friends along their route from the South. Notice was soon given to those who eagerly embrace the opportunity of speeding on the panting fugitive, and further means raised to carry them to Canada. It was deemed prudent to send in advance to Dunkirk, lest the slave-catcher might lie in wait for his moveable 'chattels,' and accordingly, M. wait for his moveable 'chattels,' and accordingly, M. F. Lucas and Daniel Deming went on in the morning to guard against surprise. Providentially, all was safe. The family left in the afternoon, reaching Dunkirk at night, and were soon safely housed in one of the up-lake steamers, Mr. Lucas accompanying them. The noble captain, on reaching Detroit river, took occasion to wood and water at Maiden, on the Canada side, thus enabling the fugitives to avoid a recarding at Petroit. Language cannot express a recapture at Detroit. Language cannot express their feelings when their feet trod upon the free soi

The platforms of both parties seem to be of little The platforms of both parties seem to be of little account in this village, as Whigs, Democrats and Free Democrats jo ned heartily in expressing their sympathies for the flying bondmen. The underground railroad is in fine working order—rarely does a collision occur—and, once on the track, passengers are sent through between sun and sun.—Corning Journal.

A party of six colored men from the 'sunny South' passed through this city yesterday, and crossed into the Queen's dominions at Black Rock; they seemed to be in quite a hurry, and had a 'free pass' over the subterranean railroad. Hope they will do well.—Buffalo Queen City.

LIBERTY PALLEN IN CALIFORNIA!!

More than we feared has come to pass in that slaves carried there before its adoption were taken to be carried off—a trial was had, which sustained the claim of the slaveholder, but the case was monstrated with his master, told him that he tried faithfully to perform his every duty, that he was a good and faithful 'nigger' to him, and it was hard, after he had tolled hard all day and till 10 and tolled hard all the tolled hard al had toiled hard all day, and till 10 o'clock at night, for him to have his domestic relations broken up and interfered with. The white man denied the charge, and the wife also denied it. One wish to be suffered with the service parties and politicisms have brought the country! Is it not time for the people to

whilst we were eating, some person, of the murder, broke open the door, took the poor open the poo noise. My employer hearing it, ran out and rescried the boy. The mob again broke in, and took the boy, and marched him, as before stated, out of town. My employer then begged them not to disgrace their town in such a manner; but to appoint a jury of twelve sober men, to decide what should be done. And twelve as sober men as could be found [I was to the word of the compact.]

Some one applied to the case of John Van Buren.

Some one applied to the case of John Van Buren not sober) said he must be hanged. They then tied a rope round his neck, and set him on an old horse. He made a speech to the mob, which I at the time thought, if it had come from some Senator, would have been received with rounds of applause; and withal, he was more calm than I am now in writing this. And after he had told all about the deed, and its cause, he then kicked the horse out from under him, and was launched into eternity. My employer has often remarked, that he never saw anything more noble, in his whole life, than the conduct of that boy.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have given you facts, and can give you names and dates. You can do what you form, slavery and all, till he had made several speeches, choking himself with dough, and then they turn him off. They think that his teeth are drawn; but John is a 'broth of a boy,' and his old friends may yet hear from him in a way more impressive than agreeable,-Prov. Journal.

> HORRIBLE BLASPHEMY. - W. B. S. Moore, of Bangor, in a speech at a recent political meeting at Concord, N. H., in reference to the difficulty of making a choice in Convention, said he witnessed the agony of a whole week—an agony, which was equalled only by that of 1800 years ago, in the garden of Cotheserence.

long leader in reply to the argument of Bro. Hos-mer. The good Dr. occupies a large space in de-fining Bro. Hosmer's views, which he does in his own inimitable, sarcastic style. He then approaches the points of his opponent's arguments. Our readers will find the gist of the matter in the following paragraphs:

It is assumed, then, that the whole system of sla-It is assumed, then, that the whole system of slavery being a wrong, a moral wrong, the holding slaves under it is, therefore, necessarily a crime.—
The assumption we admit—and the 'therefore' we contend is a non sequilur—the conclusion does not follow from the premises. The whole system is wrong, and among the wrongs it inflicts are the legal retraints of which we have in the system is great retraints or whole the system is great retraints or whole the system is great the system. straints on voluntary emancipation. But he who is re-strained by the law is not colpable for such restraint, unless he approves and sustains it by the exercise of the right of suffrage, or by otherwise countenancing and sanctioning it. He submits to the necessity imposed by the law, which obliges him to hold slaves under his own protection, or do them a cruel wrong, and violate the royal law, Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto them.' He is conscious that, under similar circum-stances, he should desire his master to retain him in his own service, rather than be sold to a slave trader, and turn from his wife and children, without hope of ever seeing them again; and he obeys the law of love by acting toward his servant as he would that a master should act by him. But for this, it is insisted, that he shall be cut off from Christian fel-

But Mr. Hosmer insists that the case supposed is impossible. 'There is no possibility that any such relation can exist,' he says, for 'If the law of love forbids emancipation, it becomes, in so far, identical with the slave law, which is an evil law—hence, one of these two things must result, either the law of love becomes evil, or the evil law of slavery becomes good; but neither of these things can ever happen, and, consequently, the law of love can never forbid emancipation. Here is logic for you, gentle reader. No one ever said the law of love can forbid emancipation. In the case we have supposed, the ques-tion is not between emancipating and holding a fel-low-creature in slavery, but between retaining the right to protect the slave from a more grievous bondage, or transferring him to such bondage, against his consent, and despite of his entreaties. To bestow freedom is impossible. The law does not admit of it. It is not the law of love, then, in any case, which forbids emancipation, for no such ulternative is allowed to the master; but it is the law of slavery which compels him to retain his slave, or transfer him to a state of unmitigated slavery. But to what a dilemma has Mr. H. reduced him-

self. We have shown that there are circumstances under which a master would be guilty of great cruelty to his slave by withdrawing the protection which ownership enables him to extend to his ser-vants, and that the 'law of love' forbids such cruelvants, and that the 'law of love' forbids such cruelty. Does it then follow, either that the law of slavery is good, or that the law of love is evil? Certainly there is a flaw in his argument, somewhere;
and, in fact, it is 'flaw all o'er; as leopards spotted,
or as Ethiops dark.' He and his compeers always
speak of the system of slavery as established by law,
and of slaveholding under the system as identically
the same thing; and as no circumstances can justify
the system, so no circumstances can justify slavethe system, so no circumstances can justify slave-holding under it. Now, we admit, and have admit-ted before, that all slaveholding for gain is sinful; but it does not follow, that holding slaves in mercy vantage, is also sinful. On the contrary, such exercise of ownership is enjoined by the same rule of right which enjoins all other social and relative du-

COTTON AND SLAVERY.

The following statements in regard to the capaci-ties of Australia for producing cotton, taken in con-nection with what is going on in India, will be read with interest by all who are considering the mighty causes which God seems to be arraying for the overthrow of oppression. May be hasten the time when cotton can be grown without the labor of when cotton can be grown without the labor of

Dr. Lang has published his statements in regard to Australian cotton. His samples are appraised in Manchester at 1s. 8d, to 2s. per pound. The land yields 320 pounds of clean cotton to the acre, at a cost of £3 to produce it, and can be freighted to England for less than from New Orleans. Its quality England for less than from New Orleans is equal to Sea Island. Dr. Lang says:

'Along the east coast of Australia, on which it has been ascertained, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that cotton of superior quality for the manudoubt, that cotton of superior quality for the manufactures of this country can be grown, by means of British free labor, to any conceivable extent, viz.; from Sydney, in latitude 34, to Wide Bay, in latitude 26 south, that is, eight degrees of latitude or about 550 statute miles, there are not fewer than thirteen tide rivers, all available for steam navigation, and all presenting a greater or less extent of allowing land. or resenting a greater or less extent of alluvial land, of the first quality for the growth of cotton and other semi-tropical products, on their banks. In other words, there is a river available for steam navigation every forty miles along this whole line of coast; and on the banks of these rivers, three of which have already a regular steam communication with the colonial capital, there are millions of acres of the finest land—much of it ready for the plow—in one of the finest climates in the world.

'Honor to whom Honor is Due.'-The Na-'Honor to whom Honor is Due.'—The National Era, in an article on the subject of the release of Drayton and Sayres, takes occasion to do justice to Professor C. D. Cleveland, of this city, whose incessant appeals, it says, laid the foundation for the pardon. It was he, says The National Era, who raised four hundred dollars to employ an efficient attorney to secure the assent of the owners of the slaves to a release of their claim; who sent Mrs.

Deayton to aid in this purpose assume that exceptes Drayton to aid in this purpose, paying her expenses of travel and her board for two months; and who of travel and her board for two months; and who, during the whole period of the imprisonment of her husband, four years and a half, raised or contributed the money to pay her rent, and her fuel for the winter, besides enabling her to set up a little shop for herself. It affords us pleasure to make this record. Prof. Cleveland is not an Abolitionist of our sort, but we believe him to be true to his own convictions, and faithful in the discharge of his duties to the oppressed.—Penn. Freeman

MOUNT VERNON A HUMAN STOCK FARM! The MOUNT VERNON A HUMAN STOCK FARM! The correspondent of the True Democrat, in describing appearances at Mount Vernon, says: 'The garden is not kept in repair, and the servant's lodges and barns, and other outbuildings, are becoming more and more dilapidated. There are slaves kept there. These were, so far as seen, females or boys. No young men usere to be seen, and the gloomy reflection, that here, on the plantation of Washington, who jought for liberty, MEN ARE RAISED FOR THE SHAMBLES, forced itself upon the mind. What a burning shame, what a violation of all our republican professions, to permit the home of Washington to be a stare-breeding pen! Shame! shame! everlasting shame!

H. NO. 4

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n Directory YEAR 1852, The re-publication of the printed in 1789, is the 1789, is the printed in 1789

The Congregational Convention met at Albany, according to notice, on Tuesday, October 5th. About 300 were present at the opening. Rev. Dr. Lansing, of Troy, called the meeting to order, and Rev. Dr. Davis, of Westfield, Mass., was made temporary Chairman. Subsequently, on report of a nominating Committee, the permanent officers of the Convention were chosen as follows. Convention were chosen, as follows :-

President-WM. T. DWIGHT, D. D., of Mair Vice Presidents—Rev. Noah Ponter, D. D., of Connecticut; Rev. A. C. Turner, of Iowa. Secretaries—Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., of New York. Rev. J. C. HOLBROOK, of Iowa; Rev. LEANDER S. HOBART, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Rev. Dr. Peters, from the Committee to which was referred all questions touching aid to churches in slaveholding States, reported that the Committee were unanimous in their approbation of the voluntary and unsectarian character of the America Home Missionary Society, and of its administration towards Congregational and Presbyterian churches and are of opinion that any rupture of present relations is undesirable. With regard to the second point referred to them, the committee were not unanimous. The majority report in favor of withunanimous. The majority report in favor of with-holding the aid of the American Home Missionery from churches which recognize slaveholders. The minority of the Committee, including the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Peters, and five others, that is, six out of a committee of fifteen, reported the following

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention it is the tendency of the Gospel, wherever it is preached in its purity, to correct all social evils, and destroy sin in all its forms, and that it is the duty of missionary sociation to great side to the state of nary societies to grant aid to churches in slave holding State in the support of such ministers only as shall endeavor, with simplicity of purpose and by wise discretion in the ministry, so to preach the Gospel, and commend it to the hearts and consciences of men, that, with the blessing of God, it shall have its full effect in mitigating the oppressions of slavery and leading to its ultimate abolition.

The reports having been accepted,

Rev. Dr. Peters stated his objections to the major ity report. He was opposed to the agitation of the subject in this Convention. He did not think they were called upon to make a declaration of faith upon

Rev. Dr. Blanchard defended the report of the Nev. Dr. Blanchard detended the report of the najority, and considered that it was one of the leading objects of the Convention, in the minds of those who called it, to make a declaration upon the subject.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher thought the Chairman had taken an improper advantage of his position, in

bringing forward, so prominently, the views of the minority. He wished to have a declaration upon this subject that would put the churches at rest. Though the resolution of the majority did not exactly suit him, yet he was not willing to send missionaries to churches which admitted slaveholders

Rev. Dr. Bacon explained what he understood by the term 'Slaveholding Churches.' He meant by those Churches, of which there were many at the South, which had an endowment of slave property for the support of the minister. He was not prepar ed to take the ground of the majority, and refuse to send ministers and aid to Churches which have not yet become pure upon this subject. Yet he was not exactly satisfied with the resolution of the minority. He concluded by moving an amendment, to the effect that the preaching of the Gospel was calculated to destroy the works of the Devil, slavery not except ed, and then in substance adopting the resolution re

ported by the minority.

Rev. Dr. Patton here moved the previous question and it was seconded. The Chairman being about to put it, and several of the Fathers wishing to speak, a scene of considerable excitement and disorder ensued, the first which has been manifested during the sittings of the Convention; but it was so

Rev. Dr. Patton proceeded with his remarks. The question before them was, what will be the effect, if this resolution is passed, upon the action of the American Home Missionary Society? It would be just, in his opinion, to go on co-operating with the Presbyterians. The Home Missionary Society had taken the position that they would not commit r to preach the Gospel; and he thought i best course for this Convention to leave the whole subject in the hands of that Society to be regulated as they, in their discretion, should see fit. There was no need of making any declara tion about the evils of slavery. He had not words the English language had not words; and Brothe Cox could not make words strong enough to express

Cox could not make words strong enough to express his abhorrence of slavery. He was in favor, therefore, of indefinitely postponing the majority report, the minority report and Dr. Bacon's rhetorical report. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, thought it better to adopt one of the reports. Each of them was better than none. The majority were right in insisting that it was to the character of men who were sent to the churches to which we were to look, and not to the character of the churches to which they were sent; and, though their report did not exactly suit him, he preferred it to the report of the minority.

Rev. Mr. Doggett agreed, to some extent, with Mr. Storrs; but he thought the Convention would not have accomplished the object for which they were convened, if they should adjourn without pa ore upon the subject than was propos in the minority report.

He concluded by moving to lay upon the table the minority report, together with the amendment pro-posed by Rev. Dr. Bacon, so as to have the majority ore the Convention After various motions for the previous question

and for adjournment, it being nearly six o'clock,
Mr. Lewis Tappan moved to recommit the whole
subject—the Committee to report again to-morrow
morning. He believed that a report might be made which would be unanimously adopted.

The motion of Mr. Doggett, after a desultory de

bate, was voted down, and that of Mr. Tappan car The Convention then adjourned until 7 1-2 o'clock.

In the evening, the Lord's Supper was administer ed to the Convention in the Rev. Mr. Palmer's church, by Rev. Drs. Wilkes of Montreal, and Edward Beecher of Boston; after which, the Rev. Dr. Patton, of New York, and the Rev. Mr. Doggett, of Canandaigua, made brief practical addresses. The entire floor of the church was reserved for the con

The Committee on Missionary Aid to Churches in the Slaveholding States reported the following resolution as a substitute for that portion of their re port which had been re-committed:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is the tendency of the gospel, wherever it is preached in its purity, to correct all social evils and to destroy sin in all its forms; and that it is the duty of Missionary Societies to grant aid to churches alaycholding States, in the support of such ministers only as shall so preach the gospel, and inculcate the principles and appreciation of gospel discipline, that, with the blessing of God, it shall have its full effect in awakening and enlightening the moral sense in regard to slavery, and in bringing to pass the spee regard to slavery, and in bringing to pass line speedy abolition of that stupendous wrong; and that wher-ever a minister is not permitted so to preach, he should, in accordance with the directions of Christ, in such cases, 'depart out of that city.'

The Resolution meeting general approbation, i was adopted without debate Mr. Lewis Tappan then offered a resolution denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law, but considerable opposition was made to it.

After the administration of the communion vice, last evening, the Convention was called to der, and ALBANY, Oct. 8, (fourth day.)

The Convention met at 8 o'clock this morning pursuant to adjournment. The attandance was not as full as at previous sessions, a considerable num-ber of delegates having left for their respective ber of delegates having left for their respective homes this morning. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Lewis Tappan said that after consultation with a number of members, he had concluded not to

bring up his resolution this morning, although was of opinion that if sufficient time were given for deliberation, a large portion of the Convention would he found to concur in the resolution.

A series of resolutions were adopted approving the labors of the Congregational brethren in Cana Nonlinating Committees were elected. Authority was given for calling another Convention in 1855, if deemed expedient. After the adoption of variou other resolutions, &c., the Convention, at a quarte before 11 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

The slavery question came up on Thursday, in a shape calculated to produce much agitation. The excitement run pretty high, but the subject was discussed with marked ability, and without acrimony or sufferings, and the fearful spiritual darkness that slavery inflicts—whose hearts will be gladdened by our efforts, and who will feel it a comfort to encouring the Fugitive Slave Law in true ultra abolition style, was net with such decided disapprobation at the start, that he very prudently withdrew it—one of the wisest things he has ever done in that connection.

'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN!

To the Editor of the London Times :

Sin:—Will you allow me to intrude a few observations on Uncle Tom's Cabin. by way of appendix to your admirable critique of Saturday?

I am an Abolitionist heart and soul, and though I revere the spirit of the authoress, still, on reading the book, I look on her as the worst enemy of

good cause.

Let us judge the work on its own merits. Uncle Tom goes through the hands of three owners, and two out of the three treat him with indulgence and license-unheard of almost in the most countries, and certainly without a parallel in Enghattery of tobacco-juice' on an advertisement for a slave, and gives vent to philanthropic runaway slave, and gives vent to built and the conclusion of his afternoon, sermon Victoria. Certainly, Uncle Tom's last master makes up for the kindness of the others by brutality quite including a mother and her two children, one five up for the kindness of the others by brutality quite including a mother and her two children, one five unheard of up to this point, and about as improbable weeks old, had just arrived in town, on their way to

and see how he is disposed of. He drops into a coffe at New Orleans to read the evening paper, and a difference having occurred between 'two gentlemen' who are partially inebrinted, bowie knives are drawn, and St. Clair is struck by accident. This is an incident in the novel record as a matter of course. knives and revolver heroes, whose exploits

installed in the archiepiscopal see, the office of Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court would now be

one of the things which had been.

I fear the book will raise the jests of the profune. and the sneers of those whom we most want to bring round to our party. It will be immortalized at the Victoria and Bower Saloon, and no doubt 'the Secret Chamber in Legree's house,' and the Death of Tom at the Whipping post,' will be faithfully recorded; or 'Legree, the Man of Crime and the Murderer of Uncle Tom,' will attract the un

rashed inhabitants of the Transpontine districts.

The book, which might have done worlds of goo in other hands, will sink into the sewer of literature in convergence of the worst of instead of to the best purposes. If this book be really a faithful record of what slavery is in Americally ca, and of what slaves are, let slavery remain and work out its own cure. No missionaries will ever make the converts which 'the niggers' will of their they are like Uncle Tom, and no laborers in our European countries lead half such happy lives as the majority of 'niggers' do in the slave States, according to this novel.

Apologizing for these remarks, which I trust you

will insert without my card,
I remain, sir, yours obediently, A CONSTANT READER.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE.

The following is the Introductory Notice of the edihave spoken under the editorial head :-

INTRODUCTORY NOTICE.

Some earnest friends to the anti-slavery cause have met together in London, and have organized a

The purpose of this periodical is to supply a want long and deeply felt by a large number of the friends States, both as respects the slavery question and the labors of the abolitionists: in a word, a Record of at the same time brave and carnest.

Convinced that if slavery were exterminated from pledging itself to no particular party on the other instructive or interesting to British abolitionists.

their infidelity to the cause of Christianity, in cherishng and defending the iniquitous system, have ecessitated, will form topics of frequent considera-English travellers in the States, and of American visitors to Great Britain;

acteristic of our own, is particularly observable reference to the slavery of America, and the self-sacrificing exertions of her abolitionists. In-This ignorance and this indifference appear to be chiefly owing to the limited circulation of the anti-slavery papers of America in Great Britain, and to they may contain. We shall feel it especially in-cumbent upon us to give our readers clear ideas upon the true theory, or philosophy, of the anti-slavery movement—a point which is most imperfectly understood amongst us; to unravel the web with which enemies to abolitionism, in the United States, encouraged too often by ignorant or insincere anti-slavery professors at home) have contrived to entanvarious ways in which the cause has been obstruct. Irish hands and hearts, and be the means, as it is so ed, or the attention of those anxious to promote it has been misdirected to foreign or inefficient objects; to point out the great danger that exists, even smong warm-hearted English abolitionists, of the interests of hastening the day which shall give deliverance to warm-hearted English abolitionists, of the interests of hastening the day which shall give deliverance to the slave being sacrificed to the fear of disturbing the money relations between individuals of this country and America, or to the dread of setting up an anti-slavery agitation in the religious scots of an anti-slavery agitation in the religious sects both nations. In the disseminating such informa-tion as we may deem calculated to create an intelli-gent interest in the whole question, we shall en-deavor to show that the English, in whatever circles of life they move, by sympathising in the trials and co-operating with the labors of the American abotitionists, have the power of contributing their aid in removing from a people connected with us by language, hierature, and religious fellowship, one of the direct evils the world has ever witnessed.

In these prefatory remarks, our purpose is not to ommend our intended publication, but simply to announce it. Our sheet must plead its own claim

By the devoted laborers in the anti-slavery cause in the United States, whose noble efforts are so little known in England, we are sure this unexpected and unhoped-for auxiliary will be cordially welco

THE CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION. The Al- To many who are working in our own country in THE CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION. The distribution of the Convention on the subject of slates action of the Convention on the subject of slates action of the Convention on the subject of slates action of the Convention on the subject of slates action of the Convention on Thursday, in a subject of slates action of the Convention on Thursday, in a convention of the Conventio

als, or anti-slavery associations in various towns, would collect the names of as many subscribers as may wish to take the paper, and give an order to the publisher to forward them to some bookseller. It is hoped that many friends of the cause will take several copies for the purpose of distribution.

Mr. McDonnell, 144, St. John's Road-street,

Islington, has consented to undertake the office of treasurer, and will be happy to receive contribution the 'Paper fund,' in support of the 'Anti-Slavery leocate.' A list of subscriptions will be published Advocate. in the second number.

Orders for the paper (if stamped, w th pre-payment of Two Shillngs, for the year,) to be addressed to WM. Tweedle, the London publisher, 337, Strand.

AN INCIDENT-FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW VIOLATED on Sundar. Last Sabbath, in Rev. Mr. Gillet's Church (Presbyterian,) in this villinge, the Rev. Mr. unheard of up to the unit with the constraint of the first state of th would commence the violation of this law by passing round the congregation to receive contributions. It an incident in the novel record as a matter of course.

Verily, we strain at a gnat and swallow a camel in putting the hero St. Clair as the associate of these Hon. S. P. Chase, Hon. E. S. Hamlin of Columbus, entiemen!' The fair recorder of the slave's series has no strictures on the character of these in this district, (who were present,) also, our fellow townsman, the Hon. Reuben Hitchcock, one of the are mentioned as a matter of course.

As to Uncle Tom, no Archbishop of Canterburg ever came near him in morality, and, had he been brought over here as a 'man and a brother,' and baby stealing, and God-denying enactments. baby stealing, and God-denying enactment Painesvitte Tel., Sept. 22.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, OCT. 22, 1852.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE.

A very neat and attractive-looking sheet, of eigh ges quarto, bearing the above title, came to our nds by the last steam-ship from England. It appears to be published simultaneously in London and Dublin, and is to be issued monthly, the first number having been published on the first of October.

We have read this first number with a peculiar sat sfaction. We confess to something of a feeling of surprise at the well-matured and remarkably correct views of the American slave system, which are to be found in its every column; -such views as, it is generally supposed, only a residence in the United States, and an intimate acquaintance with the history, customs, prejudices, institutions, and men of the country, can enable one to obtain. We do not remember to have seen any publication, from the other side of the water, ors of the new anti-slavery monthly, of which we which can compare with this number of the A. & Ad ocate in these respects. Its positions are taken carefully, and sustained by sound argument, and abundan't testimony-testimony which neither the slave holder nor his Northern abettor can deny to be com society under the name of the 'Anglo-American petent. Its perception of the leading influences which Anti-Slavery Association, the first and principal go to sustain, strengthen, and increase the slavehold-object of which is to issue a cheap monthly sheet, to be called the 'Anti-Slavery Advocate.'

go to sustain, strengthen, and increase the slaveholding power, and which also seek to disparage and thwart the efforts of the friends of impartial freedom, go to sustain, strengthen, and increase the slaveholdis clear, and in our view entirely just. Fairness and of the slave in Great Britain,-the want of a faithwhat is taking place in the United and in the utterance of their opinions; the spirit and

We cannot but deeply rejoice in the appearance o the United States, it would immediately cease in Cuba and Brazil, the Advocate will devote its almost there is of the anti-slavery movement in the minds exclusive attention to the measures now in agitation of the British people, and what infinite pains have ion of the American slave; and by been taken by its enemies, here and abroad, to create that misconception, and to defame the men and woside of the Atlantic, it will be free from the tempta-tion to suppress any information from the United States, or any proceedings at home, that would prove this movement,—representing them as the advocates of whatever is vile and hateful in the sight of God and The wrongs of the American slave, and the effort, of those who are struggling to procure his freedom, will be kept prominently before the public eye. The position of political parties, and the ground, made up wholly by British minds, which shall operations of various anti-slavery instrumentalities present to the British public an impartial, honest, and n America, will come under review. The consminating influence of slavery upon the religious no partisan, or sectarian, or one-sided view; which heir infidelity to the cause of Christianity, in charish. Advocate claims for itself) 'to no particular party' in America. Such a journal has long been needed; for tion. Fidelity to the helpless forlorn slave will com-pel the Advocate to point out the lamentable effects been working to undermine and destroy every Amerof the pro-slavery public sentiment of America upon ican anti-slavery influence. It is greatly needed at United this time for the purpose of telling the truth and the whole truth, of streading a knowledge of American and to show the weakness and fallacy,—too often the utter heartlessness,—which pervade them.

That the general feeling of Englishmen is op-awaken every true lover of freedom in Great Britain nosed to slavery is neither to be disputed nor and Ireland to do his duty to three millions of SLAVES wondered at; but that want of knowledge and of in the American Republic. And, so far as an opinion interest in the affairs of other countries, so char- can be formed from a single number, we believe the such a journal has at length been established, and will be found in the Anti-Slavery Advocate. The paper is evidently the work of persons who have brought deed, for the last ten or twelve years, anti-slavery per is evidently the work of persons who have brought feeling in this country has been rapidly declining. intelligence, honesty, and deep sympathy to the investigation of this great subject. We have no means of knowing who are the writers of the several artithe absence of any English vehicle for communicating to the public a regular epitome of their contents. As conductors of the new periodical, it will be our duty to select from these valuable sources of inforcles. Richard D. Webb of Dublin is announced as mation, and to present, in a condensed form, what-ever of importance to the anti-slavery enterprise rous pen will contribute its full share to the Advocate's columns. And others of like ability and de

votedness are manifestly united with him. With these views, we hardly need add, that w shall look with a very deep interest for the future numbers of the paper. The present number is, in itself, a capital anti-slavery tract; and we hope it gle the movement in this country; to elucidate the way find its way to tens of thousands of British and various ways in which the cause has been obstruct-

> The following table of contents will serve to indiate the variety of the first number. The Introduc tory Notice we have given in another column : INTRODUCTORY NOTICE. .

> RELIGIOUS-Sunday School Union-Anti-Slavery Ac tion in the Religious Bodies in England-Baptist Anti-Slavery Resolutions-The American Church. POLITICAL—The Abolition Movement—The American Colonization Society—Daniel Webster—Henry Clay—Sketch of the Progress of the Slave Power in the United States.

William and Ellen Craft.

Selections—National Free Soil Convention—A Hint for Mr. Dickens — The Times Reviewer Reviewed —Buying Persons out of Slavery—The White Slave —The Cotton Aristocracy—Daniel Drayton—Lord Carlyle and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

REVIEWS—' The Youth's Poetical Instructor liam W. Brown's Three Years in England.'

of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, evidently from 'Uncle Tom's Cabin': 'Nothing of tragedy can be written, can be spoken, can be conceived, that equals the frightful reality of scenes daily and hourly acting in the United States, beneath the shadow of American law, and the shadow of the Cross of Christ.'

We would gladly do something to contribute to a wide circulation of the Advocate in this country; for we are convinced it may do a very useful work here, and cannot but encourage the sincere anti-slavery worker everywhere. We have had no intimation that the publishers of the Advocate desire its circulation here; but we take it for granted that they do desire the widest circulation possible, and we do not doubt that they will gladly receive and highly appreciate such a favorable recognition of their labors, as will be afforded by a liberal subscription list in America.— Our interest in the common cause prompts us to add that we will cheerfully forward to the publisher any names and subscriptions which may be sent to No 21 Cornhill, Boston, to the care of ROBERT F. WALL-CUT, or SAMUEL MAY, Jr. The paper, as before stated, will be published monthly, at two shillings sterling (or fifty cents) per annum.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE IN WEST-MINSTER AND GARDNER.

FRIEND GARRISON It was my good fortune to spend last week in Westcollected between sixteen and seventeen dollars for the been adapted by its Maker to colder latitudes, and the Anti-Slavery treasury. Our meetings at Westminster African to warmer ones; that each will prosper and were held under disadvantageous circumstances. On develope better, other things being equal, in the climat Monday and Tuesday evenings, a singing school occu-for which it was made and adapted; that the terrible pied the Town Hall, and we were obliged to do as the disciples of a former time did, viz., to meet for the promotion of the truth in an upper chamber. And yet, we that part of the earth which is most natural and con had good meetings—a fair attendance and a deep in-terest in the discussion of the momentous question of latter, they will see reason gradually to return to, and Humanity's inalienable rights. On Wednesday eve- inhabit those regions of the globe, for which their con-Humanity's inalienable rights. So we ning, there was a concert of the Bell Ringers. So we stitution is best adapted; that they will not be driven into the cold regions of the north, as the slaves now are, is snugly cradled under the lofty hill which gives name in search of their natural birthright, Freedom, but will to the village. Our meeting was held in the school-thouse, and was decidedly the best of the series. The deepest interest pervaded the exercises, and we have good reason to hope that an abiding impression was colored communities in regions congenial to their na-The contributions in Westminster, after paying the expense of hall hire, amounted to six dollars and a half.

The people of that town are just organizing their Lyhence that the races will be mutually beneficial to each ceum for the season of lecturing. They wish to hear Wendell Phillips and some other anti-slavery reformers, and it is to be hoped that they will see to it that their wishes are regarded in the selection of speakers. Last year they were cheated out of the pleasure of hearing such men by the arbitrary course of their committee. The general exclusion of the anti-slavery speakers from their Lyceums is a disgrace to the people of Massachusetts. They ought to demand and effect a radical change in this matter.

and comfortable hall, which is opened for the small Correspondence was instructed to prepare resolutions were favored with the presence of Mr. Lincoln, former- the following, which were unanimously adopted:ly a settled preacher in Gardner, and a thorough re- Whereas, We, the colored citizens of New Bedford, the interest of the meeting. Our meeting on Friday regret that the Hon. Horace Mann has expressed senevening was held in the Baptist vestry at South Gard-timents inimical to our much oppressed and down-The Committee kindly consented to open the ves- trodden race; therefore, try, charging only the expense of lighting and warming it for its use. The audience seemed to be deeply interested in the lecture, which was an attempt to portray it, in behalf of our people, we feel called upon to the terrible influence of American slavery upon the enter our solemn protest against the sentiments exprosperity of the working classes of the country. On pressed in the letter now before us, believing the Saturday night we had our meeting again in the Town premises he assumes to be untenable, illiberal, unjust, Hall. Lucy Stone, at a recent meeting held in the same and only sustained by that partial judgment which hall, had censured Mr. Paine, the Orthodox pastor of a measures men by their complexion, and stamps them Unitarian church in Gardner, for recognizing as a Chriswith inferiority when their color or nationality aptian minister the Delegate to the State Congregational Ministerial Association, who was sent there this year by the South Carolina Presbytery. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. Paine had been questioned by one of the true maid of slavery, the American Colonization Society, men of Gardner, who wished him to explain the facts. His reply was, that he had only done what he should do again under like circumstances. It must ceives the countenance and advococy of professed be remembered, that this South Carolina preacher, who friends. In our judgment, the principles of American quite possibly was the pastor of the church in which Colonizationists are one and inseparable; and, believ-John C. Calhoun was a ruling elder, was requested by the Association to act in the administration of the Lord's Supper, and he did so. The ministers of the Massachusetts Congregational churches invited a representative of South Carolina religion to administer to West Indies. Our ancestors have endured severe themselves the most sacred ordinance of their church. If that is not uniting in the fellowship of the Church with the Slave Power, then I confess I cannot see what would constitute such union. I called to see Mr. Paine on Saturday afternoon, and had a little conversation with him on this point. He justified himself in what he had done, and said he claimed to be as good an abolitionist as any body else. He is a Whig Trimmer. At the meeting on Saturday night, I examined his position, and tried faithfully to expose his fearful hypoc risy in calling himself an abolitionist, while he occupied such a pro-slavery position. I had made some allusion to this subject also on Thursday evening, when at one of Mr. Paine's friends and main supporters, a large manufacturer, who has the reputation of being a very hard and oppressive man, who was so much offended that he would not allow me to go into his chair factory. Into all the other factories of Gardner, however, I went without prohibition or molestation, and disposed of quite a number of anti-slavery books to the young men rorking therein. The contributions at the Gardner meetings amounted to over ten dollars. Two earnest riends, besides giving freely at the meetings, afterwards added five dollars to make up this amount. The three services at Hubbardston, on Sunday, were

but thinly attended, because of the storm, and for the same reason, the collection there was small.

and Wednesday evenings were well attended, and full succeed to the terrible guilt and passion which disof rousing interest. If the Free Democracy were work- placed them.' ng all over the State as earnestly as they are in W., result would be the election of Horace Mann, next November, by a good round majority of the working- on these opinions. He replied as follows:* men of Massachusetts. And what a noble result would be the election of this true champion to preside over of New Bedford, who seemed quite displeased with it, the government of this old Commonwealth! No Thom- and passed resolutions attributing to him sentiment Sims, I wean, could then be borne over the viohell of American slavery. At these two meetings, the 'sentiments' as 'untenable,' illiberal, unjust,' &c., and contributions over the expense of the hall amounted to declare that they have not ' the remotest idea of leaveight dollars and ten cents.

On Thursday, I went to Athol, to fulfil my appointnents there. The attendance that evening was very The next morning it stormed, and as I felt have entirely misunderstood the opinions of Mr. Mann. worn out, I wrote to withdraw other appointments, and came home to rest a few days. So here I am in my ferior in intellect to the Causasian, but superior in sen heaven, with a circle of precious friends around me. timent and affection. Mr. Mann evidently rates the This is the joy of life, and 'I am content.'

DANIEL FOSTER. Yours, fraternally, Cambridge, October 16.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS IN he really assigns them a very high position. But it is one which the history of the African abundantly

Pursuant to notice, a large meeting of the colored the Third Christian Church, to hear the report of the inferiority of affection. Committee appointed at a previous meeting to correspond with Hon. Horace Mann. William Henry Woods was chosen President, and R. C. Johnson, Secretary. The following letters were read :-

HON. HORACE MANN: NEW BEDFORD, Oct. 2, 1852.

this city, held last evening, the following extract from a letter you sent to the colored Convention at Cincinnati, last January, was read :-

'As to your future prosperity, in the first place, hink it neither probable nor desirable that the Africa

race should die out, and leave that part of the earth to which they are native to the Caucasian or any other race. As compared with the Caucasian race, I suppose the African to be inferior in intellect, while in sentiment and affection the whites are inferior to the blacks. May not independent nations of each race be greatly improved by the existence of independent nations of the others? I believe so. I believe there is a band of territory around the earth, on each side of the Equator, which belongs to the African race. The commotions of the earth have jostled them out of their place; but they will be restored to it when reason and justice shall succeed to the terrible guilt and passions which displaced them.' The motto of the Advocate is the following sentence, race should die out, and leave that part of the earth to

The undersigned was authorized, in behalf of a Con nittee appointed to correspond with you, to ascerta what views you now entertain on the subject. You wi confer a favor on the colored voters of this city by giv ing me an early reply.

Yours, for equal rights, E. R. JOHNSON.

WEST NEWTON, Oct. 5th, 1852. MR. E. R. JOHNSON:

DEAR SIE-In your letter of the 2d instant, this day eceived, you quote a passage from a letter written by me last winter, to a colored Convention at Cincinna Ohio, and you then add, that you wish to 'ascerta what views you (I) now entertain on the subject.' In reply, I answer, that I suppose, in common with

all writers on the subject, that the human race is divided into different families, as the Caucasian, the African Mongolian, &c.; that these families have certain physiological and psychological differences; that the Caucasian excels the others in intellect; while the African exminster and Gardner. I gave three lectures for the cels the others, eventhe Caucasian, in the affectional o Mass. Anti-Slavery Society in each of those towns, and emotional part of their nature; that the white race has made that evening on minds seeking after the right way. ture, with a civilization peculiar to their own, which,

> These are, in general, the views which I did, and still do entertain; though they have no special value, yet as you have desired to know them. I do not feel at lib erty to decline a compliance with your request.

Yours, very truly, HORACE MANN.

The reply of Mr. Mann elicited an animated discusion. Speeches were made by the President, E. R. Johnson, H. O. Remington, David W. Ruggles, John On Thursday evening, our series of meetings com- Butler, Peter Nelson, H. Johnson, and others, when, enced at Gardner, in the Town Hall, a commodious on motion of Henry O. Rem. gton, the Committee of charge of five York shillings. At that meeting, we expressive of the sense of the meeting, who reported

mer. He made some remarks which added much to in public meeting assembled, have learned with deep

Resolved. That notwithstanding the able speeches that Mr. Mann has delivered, in Congress and out of pears unlike their own.

Resolved, That we reiterate our oft-expressed and unchangeable opinion against that iniquitous handwhether it appears under the auspices of its hypocriting they are based upon prejudice against our color. as such, we hold them in utter detestation.

Resolved, That we have not the remotest idea of hardships and privations for more than a cantury and as we are now told that our race excel the Caucasian in the affectional part of our natures, it would be a strange incongruity and wide departure from this theoretical dogma, to abandon our homes and enslaved brethren, for the purpose of gratifying negro-haters at

the North, and slave propagandists at the South. Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting signed by the officers, and published in the papers of this city, the Liberator, and Frederick Douglass's Pa-

WM. HENRY WOODS, President.

R. C. Johnson, Secretary. HON. HORACE MANN AND THE COL-ORED CITIZENS OF NEW BEDFORD.

Last January, Mr. Mann wrote a letter to a Con ention of colored persons at Cincinnati, in which he said, 'As compared with the Caucasian race, I suppose the African to be inferior in intellect, while i sentiment and affection the whites are inferior to the Again- I believe there is a band of territory around

the earth, and on each side of the equator, which belongs to the African race. The commotions of the earth have jostled them out of their place; but they The two meetings held at Winchendon on Tuesday will be restored to it when reason and justice shall

At a meeting of colored citizens of New Bedford, a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Mann

This reply was read to a meeting of colored citizen 'inimical to our much-oppressed and down-trodden nstitution and laws of Massachusetts into the race'-i. e. to the colored race. They denounce his ing this country, either for Liberia, Canada, or the West Indies. It seems to us that our brothers of New Bedford

1. He declares that he suoposes the African race in spiritual faculties of man in this order—the INTELLECT he puts at the bottom of the scale, and the AFFECTION at the upper end thereof. When houseigns superiority of affection to the African over the Caucasian race,

warrants. The Caucasian domineers over the African citizens was held on Monday evening, October 11th, in in virtue of his superiority in force of mind, and his 2. Mr. Mann thinks the tropical regions are the native and so appropriate country of the Africans.

Indeed, it is plain that they are as much native to the latitude as the elephant or the ostrich. It is only the crime of the white men which has forced then from the sunny climes of the South. Mr. Mann DEAR SIR-At a meeting of the colored voters of thinks, that if circumstances favored, they would still prefer those climates to the cold and austere regions of the North. We think most of the colored

*This reply will be found in the proceedings of the New Bedford meeting, as published above, -Print. Lib.

no further than to state this as his; no more kindness for a Colonizati

Mr. Ricketson himself.

In regard to Mr. Mann's entertain inimical to the colored race, we are amared and gestion. We know Mr. Mann very well, and long known him as a sincere and devoter the African race, not only proving hi speeches in Congress and out of it; a colored pupil of the Normal School in of his family, and keeping her gratuiton the time of her residence at the school. W. prised that our friend, Mr. Ricketson, expressed himself in such language as we fi journals, and that the colored citizens show miscoustrued the language and the life of on most sincere and devoted philanthrop ever trodder the earth.

WILLIAM AND ELLEN CRAPT. We make the following extract, in n

present condition and future prospects of the known and highly esteemed fugitives, William ELLEN CRAFT, from the London Anti-Newry & cate. It will be read with much gratification by it numerous friends on this side the Atlantic, and effectually silence an impotent and absurd slav which has recently gone the rounds of the Hark

A considerable time has clapsed since the any slavery public have had any account of there inc esting fugitives, so celebrated for their double esting -first, from the cruelty of Southern slaveholder the United States; and next from the oppression the United States government, which did its best return them to perpetual bondage, by puting the Fugitive Slave Law into operation against them.

By the efforts of some who have taken a lively in terest in them personally, and who also feel that the have a strong claim upon the sympathy and general ty of the country whose hospitality they have sour for the temporary relief of their physical wants, r for the supplies of that mental light for which the have so long yearned, Mr. and Mrs. Craft have nor entered upon a second year of instruction at the le dustrial Schools at Ockham, near Ripley, Same During the first year of their residence there, the have been unremitting in their studies, and her made great proficiency in reading, writing, arithmeter and in various branches of useful knowledge. These schools have the benefit of government inspects and are under the control of the Misses Lushington of Ockham Park, daughters of Dr. Lushington a name well known among the supporters of the acslavery cause in England during its early history.

Arrangements have been considerately made that Mr. and Mrs. Craft receive their lessons in the way most agreeable to their feelings. They are now able to study and reflect upon the contents of the Sacred Record, which, for the greater portion of the lives, the American slaveholder rendered to them; sealed book. In their personal relations with the around them, they have won the respect and regar of all with whom they have come into commu

Upon their future course they have not decide their present object is the acquisition of such a amount of valuable education, as shall qualify the for filling whatever sphere of usefulness Provide may open to them, whether in a retired walk of li or in one more accordant with their wishes, when they may devote themselves to the benefit of the race with which their sympathies and eventful his are so intimately associated.

Any friends of Mr. and Mrs. Craft, who are specially interested in knowing the arrangements that now being made for affording them educational yantages, may be informed by addressing a list N. E., under cover to the publisher of the Aircon

SCUTHERN LIFE AS IT IS BY SHARPSTICK. A newspaper from Mobile, Ala, lately fell into hands. It is a fairly printed quarto sheet, and is ed the Weekly Advertiser. I have clipped and pl together a variety of little matters which were tered through its columns-thinking that in this a truer and clearer idea of 'Southern Life as might be obtained than from any book. A queer ble we have, sure enough, culled from a single nal-candidates for the White House and tens the jail-ordinations and auctions-worshipp whipping- 'property' and piety-compl the 'law' and spreading the gos

are supposed to be free, to church, like

sheep into some barren pasture, and selling s

sheep fought for by a pack of wolves. Am

markable and impressive medley of items,

who ' says she is free,' but is in the c

Read it, Whigs who have one spark of antifeeling left, and say if you are willing to que spark with the heavy, sappy planks of the Bi platform ! Read it, professing Christians who lieve that Jesus came as the great emancip elevator of humanity, and say if you will co join hands with the vilest oppressors and humanity that now blast any land upon earth! But here are the choice tit-bits of Southern tics, law, and religion, which I wish to have in juxtaposition, and which are all takes

Mobile Weekly Advertiser of Sept. 25, 1852: WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For President, WINFIELD SCOTT. For Vice-President, WILLIAM A. GRAEAM

MONTGOMERY CO. SHERIFF SALE woman was committed to jail on the olin the first 1852, by Thos. Durden, a Justice of the Peer Montgomery county, as a runnwy share; and Montgomery county, as a runnwy share; and owner having failed to come forward, prore joint pay charges and take her away, she is therefore pay charges and take her away, she is therefore pay charges and take her away, she is therefore made and provided, to pay jail fees, Sc. J. S. E. W. A. J. A. L. R. E. W. A. L. R. L

Sheriff of Montgome

A Pretty Sight. - The entire crew of the U.S. A Pretty Sight.—The entire crew of of-war Cyane, dressed in their uniforest and white trousers, accompanied twent ashore on Sunday, Sept. 5, and a cession to the Presbyterian Church, at they attended divine worship.

COMMITTED to the jail of Jackson COMMITTED to the jail of Jacks.

Uma, on the first day of August, slave who calls, his name Bills and property of John Atwood, deceased, Ala. Said boy is of a dark copper eleven and a half inches in height, a of age; he has a free, open couler when spoken to; he has on a suit when spoken to; he has on a suit when spoken to; he has on a will weigh about 180 pounds. Said will weigh about 180 pounds. Said home about the first of May. The potified to come forward, prote propertied to come forward, proteins a first proteins and the proteins of t notified to come forward, prove land take him away, or he will Jailor of Jacks law directs.

Sept. 14th, a scene of more than a witnessed at the Tabernacle Baptis ester. It was the ordination of the Ordination of Mission ester. It was the ordination of the ac-aker as a missionary to Burmah. The preached by Rev. Mr. Sheldon, of Bi-charge to the candidate was given by crts, of Wheatland. The laying on of-ed, and the ceremonies were closed by tion, pronounced by the nevly ordained on the respect and regar e they have not decr he acquisition of such a of usefulness Provider with their wishes, when pathies and eventful his

ir feelings. They are not

upon the contents of the greater portion of the

older rendered to them

sonal relations with th

Mrs. Craft, who are spethe arrangements that ar ling them educational d by addressing a line publisher of the Adeo

IFE AS IT IS. RPSTICK.

ile, Ala., lately fell into my d quarto sheet, and is call-I have clipped and place matters which were ses -thinking that in this way om any book. A queer jum culled from a single jour hite House and tenants d piety — complying with the gospel—driving men who to church, like unwilling asture, and selling a woman t is in the condition of a

medley of items, indeed, one spark of anti-slavery are willing to quench that by planks of the Baltimore cossing Christians who bethe great emancipator and say if you will continue to oppressors and debasers of tit-bits of Southern po ich I wish to have pri ch are all taken from Sept. 25, 1852: MINATIONS.

INFIELD SCOTT. ILLIAM A. GRAHAM O. SHERIFF SALE

ront of the Court-hot lest Monday in Nove hours of 11, A. M. a woman named Eliza IS FREE, and that arolina. She is abou runaway a me forward, F away, she is the statute y jail fees, &c J. J. ST J. STEWART. J. J. STEWAR

tire crew of the U. S. slot their uniform of blue ju-companied by their office topt. 5, and marched in p. n. Church, at Norfolk, wh

hip.

I of Jackson county, Alabaof August, 1852, a runswy,
BILL, and claims to be the
deceased, of Perry county,
the copper color, is fire ject
n height, and about 30 years
per countenance, and amine
on a suit of white conton
on a suit of white
on a suit of Jailor of Jackson 6

riss.—On Tuesday eve e than ordinary interest to Baptist Church, in I m of the Rev. Daniel' Barmah. The sermon eldon, of Buffalo, and was given by Rev. Mr laying on of hands fo laying on of hands fo the closed by the bea

CELEBRATION. PRON REV. THEODORE PARKER.

West Newron, Sept. 25, 1852. or DER SIR :- I thank you for the honor yo me, by your invitation to join in celebrat-need Jerry from the hands of the Governthe city of Syracuse. I regre be able to be present with you on that a say how much I honor the deed, th it, and the motive which led thereto. r forms of judicial procedure are a very art of the defence of public and private had I respect the statutes which men have far as they embody justice, and conserv the rights of men. When statutes fail beyond that, I have no respect for them, he dictate of an irregular mob, or the a despot. An unjust statute is not only se enforced, to the injury of innocent men. to resist a wicked law by all expedients ally just. For if there is a God, who her of man and of the Universe, then man nee to that God, to the laws of his own to the constitution of the universe. This st override all claims of any human all claims of King Monarch, or of King o far, therefore, as the statutes of men ar amable to the moral nature of man, and the n of the Universe, they are entitled to by the citizens of the country where they ard known. But so far as they are unjust, re no claim to be obeyed; it is a sin to obey Who gave me the right to do wrong? I am obey every natural law of God, writ in the e, as much as if it were proclaimed to me by voice of the Infinite, speaking at Sinai or ck. Every thing is amenable to the Infinite

ment is a body with limited jurisdiction, s its office subject to the natural, universal, law of God, which is the norm of all governand the absolute rule of conduct to all mar The government of the United States is still limited by the Federal Constitution, which is entional norm of this government in particuale of conduct, therefore, provided by the of America. There are, therefore, two checks American government; the Constitution of verse, made by God, and the Constitution of tid States, made by the people thereof. So he government violates the first, it loses ull ship to obedience; if the last, it loses all

or the present Government of the United States on the men who enacted the Fugitive Slave and tried to execute it-have not only therein ated the Constitution of the United States, but and also the Constitution of the Universe, etically assumed unlimited authority, by claimof the Government have proudly and pubselared that there was no law of God higher in the Fugitive Slave Bill. Clergymen, greedy for recompense, have been found eager to sanction of Government-to do it in the name of It has always been so : it is not open specave Atheists that are most dangerous to the welfare markind, but elergymen who, in the name of t, preach up despotism, and seek atheistically to ach down the natural Law of God. ader such two-fold misconduct, cases may happen

ach there is no defence for individual freedom. e resist a wicked statute with the strong hand. instance : (1,) the National Legislature makes njust and unconstitutional statute; (2, mext, the iary, which is composed of the creatures of emment, appointed for none but political merits, ares the statute constitutional ; (3,) then the Execseeks to enforce the penalty of the statute some man who has been accused of violating it. is to be tried by a jury. But the Government ges allow no man to serve on the jury, unless he -(1.) that he thinks the statute constitual; (2,) that he has no moral objection to inflict enalty upon a man who violates it; and (3,) that will take that for 'law' which the 'Court' deites such. In such a case, there is no protection ar a man whom the Government sees fit to destroy, t in the direct interference of the people to prevent the contemplated wrong. For without that, the Government may be able to make any statute it pleases, and execute it on every man it may see fit to

f a man kidnapped by the officials of trament, under the Tugitive Slave Bill, the peril ater yet. He is to be 'tried ' before an official, of even a creature of the Government, but a tool of the Court-a creature's creature .delphis, New York, Boston and Buffalo, have own that the Court spawns a toad that

'Out-venoms all the worms of Nile.'

it tool of the Court is to decide summarily, whethe jessen brought before him shall henceforth be as a Man, or as a Beast; for the manly decit, he receives but halt the sum offered as a bribe for beatly sentence. In this case, the Government, thing the Law of God and the Convention of men, s to inflict the greatest possible outrage on a and on his posterity forever : of course, it makes such instruments as have been 'conceived and have shapen themselves into further har-men born and bred for the consummation of keiness. Now, when an innocent man is brought for his rscape, it becomes the Duty of the freeinity that will not do this, is unworthy the

or, they ared under foot a bill which violates Constitution of the United States, the sacred and le customs of the Common Law, the princias of all Morality, of all Religion, and which sets at ight the Eternal Justice of the Blessed God.

dear sir, Beston had a glorious history; it was ed by many a noble deed. Great men have as hatials to every chapter of her ancient fame; ad them as you run. Well, sir, I had once Ged that Beston would add to her ancient renown, all this, and thought only of the granite tin force.' It was put in force—in a Court House with emblematic chains-by two hundred policeto, armed with bludgeons and naked swords, protied by studed soldiers, the celebrated Sims Brigade. as inforced, to the delight of your native town! cont women made no concealment of their joy that 'American Athens' had endeavored to make a a mere beast of burthen. When Boston had sucd so well in making women into mere beasts of

and kidnapping, for 'the law must be enforced.' But 'forwarded' by the same mysterious route. At TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION. The New Safety Laws. — What Sir Humphrey at that time, there were in Boston fifteen hundred Detroit, where the fugitive slaves are as 'thick as The following 'protest' band on the leading print of the law must be enforced.' But 'forwarded' by the same mysterious route. At TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION. The New Safety Laws. — What Sir Humphrey at that time, there were in Boston fifteen hundred Detroit, where the fugitive slaves are as 'thick as

of shame; posterity will be her earthly judge.
You know, sir, very well, the one great influence which determined Boston to forget her former hishad from the Slave Power, for her servilly thereto: crime, in Maryland (thank God!) to say of the poor you know the pay which the South has given to the fugitive, when once on the wing, as I heartily do, great Northern advocate of Southern mischief;—you Heaven speed his flight, in search of his birthright! snow the disposition he has since shown, and the And now, if you care to know my humble opin History could blot out'the record of this man's fate and tive of the Federal Constitution in its provisions, and fall, and human pity could assuage the grief of great- that it therefore imposes no moral obligation on me. ton turns off the mighty man whose conscience she slave-holding city, and might be permitted, I suppose, corrupted and lulled to sleep in her lap, and now to repeat it in your free city, that I would suffer my

"Tis highest Heaven's command

age their faith, from a non-resistant, whose piece ings of his soul, by executing its diabolical provisions.

With thanks to yourself, and the committee whom men because he loves God, and is a minister of Piety you represent, for the kindly terms of your invitation, and Humanity, not of Priesteraft. In the name of Justice, the Syracuseans trod down the Fugitive Slave been held in vain, as an instrumentality of so much Bill. In the name of God, they set the tools of Gov-dreaded 'agitation,' I am, my dear sir, faithfully and ernment at defiance, and their brother at liberty. hopefully, Yours,

I say : Well done! Do it again, if need be. Do it continually, till the American Government shall understand that though they make wicked statutes in the name of 'Union,' and though the Clergy, in the name, of Religion should call on all men to obey them, yet the People, in the name of man and the name of God, will violate any such wicked device, and bring it to nought. Then the Church will pipe a different tune, and the State dance after a quite other fashion. There is no adequate security for the welfare of the people, but a firm, religious determination always to do right, and never to do wrong-always to welcom justice from the Government, but never to suffer injustice from its hands.

Hitherto I have not seen much to lead me to think very well of New York politicians, with here and there a memorable exception. But I am glad to see cause to think so well of the New York Men-yes. and Women, too-for I don't forget ' the thirty pieces of silver.' I believe you have, on the whole, the best State Constitution in the Union. Now I think I see where it came from, and how you got it. I never knew before.

I am sure Posterity will honor the deed you wish to commemorate. I hope you will meet Posterity half way, and show how it may be done. It is a good thing to honor ancient heroism; a good thing also to honor such as equal or surpass it now.

'Ye loud adorers of departed fame Who warm at Scipio's worth, or Tully's name; Ye, that in fancied vision can admire The sword of Brutus, and the Theban Lyre; Wrapped in historic ardor, who adore Each classic haunt and well-remembered shore, Where valor tuned, amid her chosen throng. Where vator tuned, amin her chosen throng.
The Thracian trumpet, and the Spartan song;
See Roman fire in Hampden's bosom swell,
And fate and freedom in the shafts of Tell—
Say, y loud zealots to the worth of yore,
Hath Valor left the world, to live no more?
No more shall Brutus bid a Tyrant die,
And sterniy smile, with vengeance in his eye?—
Hampden no more, when suffering Freedom calls ater fate, and triumph as he falls ?-Tell disclose, through peril and alarm, might that slumbers in a freeman's arm -Yes! in that generous cause, forever strong, The patriot's virtue and the poet's song Still, as the tide of ages rolls away, Shall charm the world, unconscious of decay."

Respectfully and gratefully yours, THEODORE PARKER SAMUEL J. MAY.

FROM I P. SNOCHASS

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27, 1852.

mitted to join in such a glorious jubilee. And such it also let us demand for each a share of the com be the result of a series of 'agitations,' of which the cannot live. event you propose to celebrate will be one. Yes, the day shall yet come when the truth, proclaimed in our is farge of these creatures, and there is no other Legislature more than half a century ago, that by the eternal principles of natural justice, no master in the eternal principles of natural justice, in the land of the state could held his slave for a single hour, WM. LLOYD GARRISON: this State could hold his slave for a single hour, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

This State could hold his slave for a single hour, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The Could hold his slave for a single hour, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The Could hold his slave for a single hour, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The Could hold his slave for a single hour, which is a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to Dear Sir,—I have somewhere recognised a write specific for the could hold his slave for a single hour, which is a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to Dear Sir,—I have somewhere recognised a write specific for the could hold his slave for a single hour, which is a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to Dear Sir,—I have somewhere recognised a write specific for the could hold his slave for a single hour, which is a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to Dear Sir,—I have somewhere recognised a write specific for the could hold his slave for the could hold his slave for the could have be a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to Dear Sir,—I have somewhere recognised a write specific for the could have be a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to Dear Sir,—I have somewhere recognised a write specific for the could have be a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to be a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to be a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to be a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to be a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to be a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to be a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to be a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to be a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to be a shall receive a practical application in just laws, to be a shall receive a practical application in just laws. take the place of the lower laws which now blacken our complaining of the Abolitionists, for 'aiming to acstatute-books from title to finis-laws which shall complish their object at once, through the operation statute-bocks from title to finis-laws which shall compile the highest and holiest principles; which, said the the rlutches of the kidnappers; that, in the name land of God and the common brotherhood of man, writer, in a wicked and selfish world, and in relation taught so beautifully by the Redeemer in the words to extensive and hereditary abuses, it was not wise to which open the model prayer of the universe, and do.' under whose sanctions no brother or sister shall be This remonstrance was a very grave one, and ap-

Calvert. If asked on what I base this hope, I answer, on the conflict. to the introduction, even, of bills 'touching in any respect the relation between master and slave,' they will seek to keep open the door of escape from the profits in the espitalists of Posten, the merchants of its and, of course the most profit is and, of course the most profit is and, of course the most profit is and in the profits and its few exceptions, the politicians of its few exceptions, the merchants of the capitalists of Posten, the merchants of its few exceptions, the merchants of the capitalists of Posten, the merchants of the capitalists of Posten the capitalists of Posten terrors of slave insurrection, to which a rapid accumulation of course, the mouth-pieces of all these distinct to enforce the Fugitive Slave Bill in the Geyrmann of Markets for their surplusage, will point their guilty imaginations, and they will set about schemes of Hotels and am very sure that Miss Honey will not receive as a mere compliment to herself, but a simple avowal of the 'grace of God, which has been given her.'

And I hope she will be enabled to pursue this un-The Government of Boston desired the same of safety to their wives and their children, through doubted and holy calling, in all her apostolic zeal and 'It is a law on the condition of the condi 'It is a law,' quoth they, 'and so must be reluctant freedom to the enslaved! And I rejoice to devotion and love, until she is willing that her force.' It observe that the people of the free States, almost Savior should bid her 'to come up higher.' I wish everywhere, outside the cotton-ruled commercial it was in my power to send her to every town in the centres, are following the promptings of their higher State, yes, into every State. I know the commo law' feelings, and fast rendering the provisions of that infamously cruel bill inoperative. While in hear her—not for 'the loaves and the fishes,' but Chicago, recently, I saw six jugitives at a single underground depot,' at one time. They arrived

rum-shops in full, baneful and public operation, well blackberries,' I saw, taking his departure for the known to the authorities of the place, every one of terminus of the road, in the possessions of 'monar them in direct violation of the law of the land! chical tyranny, a wanderer direct from this State, ac-Austrian Hayna u, for scourging a lady, naked, in his companied by his wife and babe. Yes, from even camp, has himself run the gauntlet of Christendom, this State, which has been signalized and honored (?) nd been brought to the gates of death in the metrop- by being made the very centre of reclamatory efforts, olis of both England and Belgium. But he denies marked by derkest deeds of cruelty and bloodshed, as that he did that deed. Boston cannot deny her act if taken under the special care and keeping of the

tory, and to 'conquer her prejudices' in favor of the erners run in the bare utterance of these natural Rights of man and the Laws of God; rather strong emotions of the heart. Well, be it so, if it must be prejudices' they were, too, in the days of Han- 'a little longer.' If a long term in the State Prison and Adams. You know the reward Boston has forbids aid to the fugitive, it is, as yet, no statutary

support' he now rallies about him. He was never as a Southerner, of the Fugitive Slave Law, I tell limited to such retainers before! I wish the Muse of you that I believe it to be utterly outside and violaness fallen to such a sad estate. But no. Even Bos- I have said of it, to promiscuous assemblages in this refuses to buy the talents she made venal long ago. It arm to be torn from my body, and my heart to follow must be so quirements! Let this sentiment prevail everywhere That guilty aims should sordid paths pursue;
That what ensures the heart should maim the hand,
And Virtue's worthless foes be false to glory too.'
Sir, in a time of trial, your townsmen stood the rack. I think they had some preaching to encour, public sentiment, while compromising the better feel

R. R. RAYMOND.

FROM L. A. HINE.

J. E. SNODGRASS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28, 1852. BRO. JOHONNOT :- Yours of the 24th, inviting m to attend the Jerry Rescue Celebration on the 1st of October, was received to-day. Nothing could afford me more gratification than a participation in this novel elebration. It is the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, at Syracuse, under Higher Law. It is true that our political fathers appealed to the Higher Law, and all parties and sects in our country delight to honor them, and wi hout a discord unite in shouting hosannas to their memories. But with singular logic, they deny all right to follow in the potsteps of our sires in this respect, and are as loud in cursing us for appealing to the same authority in redress of infinitely greater oppressions, as they are in praising those whose example we follow.

Syracuse nobly took her stand in defence of Freem-declared herself independent of all human legislation that runs without every universally acknowledged maxim of right. Let every city, village and ownship throughout the North make the same declaration, and no one of our brethren whom we choose o entertain can be dragged from our hospitable fireside and manacled for the land of bondage.

The Fugitive Slave Bill is too rank with the blood of the oppressed, and is dying of atrophy. It is arousing the spirit of freedom in minds hitherto careless and thoughtless on this subject, and will prove the best bill that could have been framed. Let it be the last bill on this subject-let it stand until the time comes, when the Southern doctrine of State's Rights in constroing the Constitution shall be adopted at the North, and no power be found in the organic law of the Republic for restoring a fugitive, or in any espect countenancing the peculiar institution.

I need give you no assurance of my spiritual presence with you in the celebration of that memorable event. Having just returned from a lecturing tour of some weeks, it is impossible for me to attend. I hope that thousands will be persuaded by your utterances to entirely disregard all laws, whether of the Nation or State, that strike down the liberty of a fallen man.

the general government from all connection with slavery, and of leaving to the States the discharge of the so-called constitutional duty of restoring the fugitive to bondage. But let our motto be, 'Freedom for all who may innocently come to share our privileges, no glorious region of the great Freedom-blessed North- strike for liberty in the broadest sense of the term, west, barely in time to answer your kind invitation to recognising the right of each human being to enjoy attend the 'Jerry Rescue Celebration,' on the first of all the civil privileges conferred upon any one, and also to participate in the use of those bounties of I regret that it will not be in my power to attend. Providence, without which no individual can be com-Engagements at home, growing out of efforts to re-unite the shattered forces of freedom under the Free against all legislation, either State or National, tha Democratic banner, and also abroad in other sections provides chains for our fellow; and consistently with of the country, in the same line of duty, will prevent. this, let us demand the repeal of all laws making dis-I should, indeed, take a lively pleasure in being per- tinctions between individuals in respect to rights, and will be regarded in 'the good time coming,' by the heritage, that he may be king over himself and free children of some of my neighbors, who will consider indeed. No one has a right to enslave his fell ow, nor it almost a crime in me so to characterise it; for the to monopolise the earth on which his fellows were day will yet come when they shall be ashamed of the born to live-no right to plunder others of the pro historical fact that their fathers ever suffered a slave duce of their toil, either by personal enslavement or to breath the air of Maryland. And that change will by withholding from them that without which they

> Yours, for humanity, MISS HOLLEY'S LECTURES.

Lowell, October 17th, 1952.

permitted to toil unpaid throughout the land of plies, in a greater or less degree, to all the anti-slavery lecturers who have been raised up for this terrible

consummation of the aims of the friends of Freedom | But in the two discourses which Miss Holley has so receatly convened for council at Pittsburg, under given in this place, the past week, I think this asserencouraging auspices, whereby chattel slavery shall tion is most strictly and completely verified; and the the continuous violation of the Fugitive Slave field of a consistent State Rights claim; for let the will decide with regard to the expediency of the aim. be circumvented and 'cornered' within the narrow effect of those discourses here, and in other places, that she forgot the granite that is builded into omests at Lexington, at Concord, and at Bunker is the forgot the honor that her citizens and their there had were and the saids and props of the Federal Government be once removed, through the contemplated divorcement of that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jesus; yet she held the promisthat government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach, that government from slavery—let the Fugitive Slave from the precepts of Jeach from the Je ventions, as did our recent one, framing prohibitions most powerful and affecting appeals to the religious

for 'the gracious words which proceed out of her mouth.'

If this humble attestation can awaken in a single 'safe and sound' in one train, and departed in like individual, a desire to hear this young and eloquent manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, disciple, in the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, disciple, in the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, disciple, in the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, it is compared to the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, it is compared to the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, it is compared to the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, it is compared to the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, it is compared to the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, it is compared to the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, it is compared to the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, it is compared to the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, it is compared to the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, it is compared to the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, it is compared to the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. Him I saw, afterwards, it is compared to the greatest moral manner, all but one of them. taking care of himself,' at honest toil, openly, in the streets of Senator Douglas's own city! In a few hours, two more strived, and then another still, to be Yours truly,

'taking care of himself,' at honest toil, openly, in the streets of Senator Douglas's own city! In a few hours, two more strived, and then another still, to be SARAH CLAY.

against the injustice and inequality of levying 'axes upon women, and at the same time refusing them any voice or vote in the imposition and expenditure of the same. The only classes of male persons required to pay taxes, and not at the same time allowed the privilege of voting, are aliens and minors. The objection in the case of aliens is, their supposed want of interest in our institutions and knowledge of them. The objection in the case of minors is, the want of sufficient understanding. These objections certainly cannot apply to women, natives of the city, all of whose property and interests are here, and who have accumulated, by their own sagacity and industry, the very property on which they are taxed. But this is not all; the alien, by going through the forms of naturalization, the minor, on coming of age, obtain the right of voting; and so long as they continue to pay a mere poll-tax of a dollar and a half, they may continue to exercise it, though so ignorant as not to be able to sign their names, or read the very votes they put into the ballot-boxes. Even drunkards, felons, idiots or lunatics, if men, may still enjoy that right of voting, to which no woman, however large the amount of taxes she pays, however respectable her character, or useful her life, can ever attain.

Wherein any voice or vote in the imposition and expenditure on the principle of the Davy lamp, and the modification in the adoption, to the burning of combustion in the date of science. The distinctive points in the case of science. The distinctive points in the adoption, to the burning of c upon women, and at the same time refusing them any voice or vote in the imposition and expenditure her character, or useful her life, can ever attain. the whole community that their merits should be Wherein, your remonstrant would inquire, is the justice, equality or wisdom of this? That the rights and interests of the female part of the community are sometimes forgotten or disregarded, in consequence of Messrs. Newell, Caldwell & Coffin, 8 Winter street, should be widely known. We are happy in knowing that extensive facilities for the manufacture of these lamps and cans have been secured, so as to bring the prices within a moderate limit. The extensive warehouse of Messrs. Newell, Caldwell & Coffin, 8 Winter street, their deprivation of political rights, is strikingly evinced, as appears to your remonstrant, in the organization and administration of the city public schools. Though there are open, in this State and neighborhood, a great multitude of colleges and professional schools, for the education of boys and young men, yet the city has very properly provided two High Schools of its own, one Latin the other English, at which the male graduates of the Grammar schools may pursue their education still further, at the public expense. And why is not a like provision made for the girls? Why is the public provision for their education stopped short just as they have attained the evinced, as appears to your remonstrant, in the organeducation stopped short just as they have attained the knowledge. sge best fitted for progress, and the preliminary however the preliminary between the preliminary betw The fact that our colleges and professional schools are in various parts of the country. Let us count the The fact that our colleges and professional schools are in various parts of the country. Let us count them closed against females, of which your remonstrant has had personal and painful experience—having been, in the year 1847, after twelve years of medical practice in Boston, refused permission to attend the lectures of Harvard Medical College—that fact would seem to furnish an additional reason why the city should provide, at its own expense, those means of been, in the year 1847, after twelve years of medical practice in Boston, refused permission to attend the should provide, at its own expense, those means of superior education which, by supplying our girls with occupation and objects of interest, would not only save them from lives of frivolity and emptiness, but which might open the way to many useful and lucra-

endence, so fruitful a source of female misery. Reserving a more full exposition of the subject to future occasions, your remonstrant, in paying her tax for the current year, begs leave to protest against the injustice and inequalities above pointed out. This is respectfully submitted,

tive pursuits, and so raise them above that degrading

HARRIET K. HUNT. 39 Green st., Boston, Oct. 18, 1859.

ALMANACS FOR 1853. We have received from the ublishers, Jenks, Hickling & Swan, Boston, 'The (Old) Farmer's Almanac, by Robert B. Thomas :' and. from Edward Livermore, 5 Cornhill, Boston, Leavitt's Farmer's Almanack, and Miscellan ous Year Book.' These works are old and familiar acquaintances to the people of New England, and require no encomiums from us. They are filled with valuable and instructive matter, and will doubtless find their way to every farmer's home.

Michigan. A State Anti-Slavery Convention was to have been held at Adrian, in Michigan, on Saturday and Sunday last. The call was signed by men of the first intell gence and worth. James W. Walker, of Ohio, Parker Pillsbury, of Now Hampshire, and other of the present.

NOTE. The letter of N. B. H. was received; bu want of room forbids an answer, this week. In brief. we think her young friends need not desist from their labor of love; our reasons for which opinion we may give more fully, next week,

Punch has the following rather broad hit at our minister, Mr. Abbot Law appointment of his successor: Abbot Lawrence, apropos of the

The New American Ambassador. A trusty correspondent at Washington has sent us an exclusive copy of the instructions of the American Cabinet to Mr. Ingersoll, who comes over to supersede Mr. Abbott Lawrence in his duty of U. S. Ambassador at St. James's. It will be seen that they relate more to the personal conduct of the future Minister than to any line of policy between the two countries. They are as follows:

as follows:

1. You are, on all occasions, to remember that you represent the simplicity of the republican principle. You will, therefore, as seldom as may be, consider yourself the Duke of Washington—the Marquis (Nisgara—or the Earl of Mississippi. Because it is your duty to pay respect to a crowned head, you are not, therefore, to lorget that the American President wears nothing but a hat, (night-caps going for nothing).

I we let do accomplish immense good.—Commonwealth.

EF Lowell now contains a population of 33,385, employs a capital of \$12,362,400, runs fifty mills with 325,500 spindles, and 9,900 looms.

Lowell, last year, gave employment to 11,976 hands,—3702 males, and 8274 females. These hands made, per week, the past year, 2,190 000 yards of cotton, and 15,000 yards of cotton, great Salt Lake.—Captain Stansburg of the Commonwealth.

cause you may see at the board a Jew sheriff whose ancestor had his teeth pulled out by the orders of his anointed Majesty—the King drawing on the Jew's jaw instead of his bank. Finally, you will not spit upon the memory (by the way, you must not spit in company anywhere in England) of Wat Tyler, as a rebel to his lawful King, seeing he once riz against good King George, the father of his people, (Jonathan giving his old father such a tarnation licking.)

The Rescue Cases.—Mr. Lunt, the District Attorney, has had these cases set down for trial for next Thurster Cases.—It is stated that Mr. Charles

The Rescue Cases.—Mr. Lunt, the District Attorney, has had these cases set down for trial for next Thursday, 21st inst. We understand, that he proposes to try only two of them at the present term, those of Eizur Wright and Lewis Hayden. We trust this is the last occasion on which this Commonwealth is to be disgraced with the spectacle of men tried as folons, because they are suspected of having participated in an act of the most heroic and generous humanity. As Elizur Wright and Lewis Hayden. We trust this is the last occasion on which this Commonwealth is to be disgraced with the spectacle of men tried as folons, because they are suspected of having participated in an act of the most heroic and generous humanity. As these parties are ill able to bear the heavy expenses of their defence, a fund is being raised by subscription to sid them. Any persons desirous of contributing to this object can send their denations to the Commonwealth office. They shall be strictly applied to the purpose specified; or if they should not be needed for that, notice will be given, so that they may be refunded.—Commonwealth, of Wadnesday.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

The following 'protest,' based on the leading principle of '76, and written by a lady extensively and favorably known in this community, will be read with much interest, as among the first practical fruits of the Woman's Rights movement. It will be easy enough to sneer at this letter, but its facts and argument, so clearly and soberly put, will have their effect on candid and thinking men.

The New Saperty Lamp. — What Sir Humphrey Davy's great discovery was to the miners of Great Britain, Mr. John Newell's improved fluid lamp and care, are to the great mass of housekeepers and trader, or ever four community. Where before were danger, foar and devastation, are now safety, reliance, and security. We speak from experience, from the actual use of this lamp, and from having seen every method tried to secure an explosion, both in the lamp and care, are to the great mass of housekeepers and trader, are now safety, reliance, and security. We speak from experience, from the actual use of this lamp, and from having seen every method tried to secure an explosion, both in the lamp and care, are to the great mass of housekeepers and trader, are now safety, reliance, and security. We speak from experience, from the actual use of this lamp, and from having seen every method tried to secure an explosion, both in the lamp and care, are to the great mass of housekeepers and trader, are to the great mass of housekeepers and trader, are to the great mass of housekeepers and trader, are to the great mass of housekeepers and trader, are to the great mass of housekeepers and trader, are to the great mass of housekeepers and trader, are to the great mass of housekeepers and trader, are to the great discovery was to the miners of Great Britain, Mr. John Newell's improved fluid lamp and care, are to the great discovery was to the miners of Great Britain, Mr. John Newell's improved fluid lamp and care, are to the great discovery was to the miner of Great Britain, Mr. John Newell's improved fluid lamp an To Frederic U. Tract, Treasurer, and the Assessors and other Authorities of the City of Boston, and the Citizens generally:

Harriet K. Hunt, physician, a rative and permanent resident of the city of Boston, and for many years a tax-payer therein, in making payment of her city taxes for the coming year, begs leave to protest against the injustice and inequality of levying taxes.

Mr. Newell gives the indicated desire in fluid or camphene apparatus, for perfect security, is here attained. We freely use these lamps in our family, and while we handle them with all the confidence of security that we do oil-lamps, it is also with much greater satisfaction from their superior neathers, brillancy of light, and economy of combustion. We deem it, therefore, for the general welfare of the community, that this superior invention should come as rapidly and as universally into use as possible.

Mr. Newell gives the tollowing description of his improvements:

improvements: 'In both these lemps and cans, the safety arrange

should be visited by all interested.

A Woman Killed .- Hannah Shair fell between the

A Woman Ruea.—Haman Smar let between the platform and the cars, at the Providence depot, on Saturday afternoon, as the five o'clock train for New York was starting. She was bruised severely, and died of her injuries soon after, at the hospital. Boston .- The water debts of the city of Boston i almost five millions of dollars. The other funded debt of the city is less than two millions. The last valuation of the estates of the citizens of Boston, by the authorities of the State, was \$213,310,067.

The preparations for the departure of the fleet for Japan are going on rapidly, and the line-of-battle ship Vermont, a sloop-of-war, and the razee Macedo-nian, have been added to the number of vessels al-ready fitted out. The place of rendezvous for the exedition is Annapolis.

Another Visit to Europe.—The friends and former parishioners of Rev. James Freeman Clarke held an agreeable re-union, on last Monday evening, the occasion being the speedy departure of Mr. Clarke to Europe. rope.

The Clay Medal .- A man has recently been arres The Clay Medal.—A man has recently been arrested in the Kingdom of Hanover, having in his possession \$2000 in American coin, a large quantity of valuable jewelry, and a large gold medal, which is believed to be the very 'Clay Medal' that mysteriously disappeared from New York, some little time since.—The man is an old convict in Hanover, and had recently arrived from America, where he had been for some time.

Amount of Documents printed at the office of Boston Commonwealth, to October 9, 1852: Mann's Speech,
Sumner's Speech,
The Three Platforms, 32,000 Giddings' Speech, Townshend's " Wilson's " 26,000 20,000 19,000 Wilson's "Rantoul's " 223,000 Total.

Great Salt Lake .- Captain Stansbury, of the Topo 2. You will be courteous and accessible, on all graphical Engineers, who traversed the castern sho *2. You will be courteous and accessible, on all coessions, to your fellow-citizens of the Union—never permitting the atmosphere of a monarchy, and, more especially, the intoxicating and deleterious atmosphere of Almacks, of Stonchenge House, Norman-blood Palace, and such high places, to make you for getful of the equality of all the children of Jonathan, (niggers being cattle.)

*3. You will, in the fulfilment of your official duties, have to swallow many public dinners, whereat you will be called upon to speak. Always hold out the right hand of fellowship, but keep your back straight. When invited to the high festivals of the Tittlebatmongers Company, you may see a fittle soft sawder about the fish business, so amicably settled (with a hook and line.)

*4. You will have to propose toasts. Therefore, do not give the immortal memory of King John, because you may see at the board a Jew shertiff whose ancestor had his teeth pulled out by the orders of his more than the fish of the propose toasts. On the Stonington railroad on Thursday more permitting that the mules, loaded with their packs, walked upon the level mud plain. This was as a level as the to three-quarters of an inch. It was so solid that the mules, loaded with their packs, walked upon the level mud plain. This was as os solid that the mules, loaded with their packs, walked upon the level mud plain. This was as so solid that the mules, loaded with their packs, was kended upon to speak. Always hold out the fish all to three-quarters of an inch. It was so solid that the mules, loaded with their packs, walked upon the salt from one and a laft to three-quarters of an inch. It was so solid that the mules, loaded with their packs, walked upon the level mud plain. This was as so solid that the mules, loaded with their packs, was kended upon to speak and the pack the difference as the best specimens of Sali-matters of an inch. It was so solid that the mules, loaded with their sin beat commended with their hand to the cast ten mules in length of this terra inco

Among the recent discoveries at Ninevah wa the body of a lady, evidently belonging to the Court. Her garments were entire; her vest was closed with gold study, and her face was covered with a gold mask, exactly fitted to her features.

Queen Victoria has approved the New Brunswick liquor law—the 'Maine law.'

An Indication !- Of the six speeches of Mann, Sum-ner, Gildings, Townshend, Wilson and Ranteul, we have printed, since the 1st of July, 172,000! - Com-

Accidents.—On Saturday evening last, Joanna Mur-phy, who resided with her father at No. 4 North Brighton street, was badly burned by the hursting of a lamp filled with camphene or burning fluid. She died Sunday afternoon.

Honor to schom, éc — It has been suggested that, if Mr. Webster die beiore election, his name be enrol e i on the list of martyr Presidents—three dying a little after being closen, and one a little heiore.

Surmounting a Difficulty. — A Dutchman, having an acquaintance hung in this country, wrote to his friends, informing them that, after addressing a large meeting of citizens, the platform on which he stood gave way, in consequence of which he fell and broke his neck.

LECTURES.

The NINTH COURSE OF LECTURES before the Salem Female Anti-Statery Society, comprising eight in number, will be delivered upon successive Sunday Evenings, at Lyccum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

Nov. 7th—Rev. F. P. Appleton, of Danvers. 14th—Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston. 21st—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston.

Admittance, 6 1-4 cents. Tickets for the course, 37 1-2 cts.

E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the Universalist Church, in Hanson, on Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1852, at the usual hours of religious worship.

In view of the approaching National and State election, we trust our abolition friends throughout the County will so arrange matters as to be present in goodly numbers, in order that our duties in relation thereto may be duly and thereughly ensidered.

thereto may be duly and thoroughly considered.

Daniel Foster and other speakers will attend.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

Prof. W. S. Brown, Author of 'Chemistry for Be-ginners,' &c., is now ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees and others, to deliver Lecwith Lyccum Committees and others, to deliver Lectures on Chemistry and Physiology. His stock of Chemical Apparatus is large, and specially adapted for illustrating Popular Lectures,

Prof. B. would direct particular attention to his new lecture, prepared for the approaching season, entitled 'Portry and Magic of Science.'

Address W. S. Brown, Blackstone, Mass.

NOTICE. Letters for the undersigned should be sent to him at 21 Cornhill, Boston. SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

LEWIS W. PAINE.

Who was imprisoned in Georgia for aid given to a slave, will give a narrative of his life in that State, in the places named below. Friends of the cause in these places are requested to make arrangements for these

meetings.

Mr. Paine is about publishing a second edition of nis work entitled 'Six Years in a Georgia Prison.'

It is a work of interest and value, and we doubt not he will find a ready sale for it.

Wednesday, Oct. 27. Quincy,
Braintree,
South Braintree,
North Bridgewater, Thursday,
Friday,
Saturday,
Sunday, South Bridgewater, Nov. Tuesday, Wednesday, East Abington, South Weymouth, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Hingham, Port Norfolk,

LEWIS HAYDEN, FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE,

NO. 121 CAMBRIDGE STREET-BOSTON. EVERY variety of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats; Carpet Bogs, Trunks; and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in general;—a good assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, &c. &c. Selling at the lowest rates.

August 27.

We would again recommend our worthy and enterprising colored fellow-citizen, Mr. Hayden and his establishment, to the patronage of the public in general, and to that of the friends of the colored race in particular. His position is one of great usefulness and importance in this city, and for very many weighty reasons he is deserving of all the encouragement that can be extended to him. Those who buy of him will not fail to get their goods on the most reasonable terms, while, at the same time, they wil help to sustain one who is sedulously endeavoring to prove that an emancipated slave can 'take care of himself, and be a valuable member of the commu-l nity.-ED. LIB.

PATENT ÆOLIAN PIANO PORTES.

THESE Instruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, especially in their construction, and voicing of the Æolian, renders them capable of the softest tones of an Æolian Harp, and of being increased in power, sufficient for any parlor use, and when combined with the Piano Forte, as the performer can do at pleasure, can be made to imitate the sweet tones of the Flute or Clarionete, Horn or Basoon, with one hand and with the other the Piano Forte accompaniment thus combining orchestral effects, by the same performer

At the same time.
Piano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be

Piano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be selected by ourselves when desired, and sent to any part of the country, and warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded.

The patent is owned by ourselves exclusively, for the State of Massachusetts, and no other person or persons in Massachusetts have the right to manufacture these Instruments. And, as many of the Piano Forte makers and others in their interest have said the Æolian attachment in the Europe Forte and will not keep in unpart. and others in their interest have said the Acona Matsca-ment injured the Pinno Forte, and will not keep in tone with it, we hereby notify all persons, that in future we shall apply the attachment to our own instruments made expressive for the attachment, and no others. These we can with confidence warrant to stand; several of which can with confidence warrant to stand; several of which we have known to remain in tune one year and over without tuning; and but very few of the attachments, even those applied over five years since, have been tunded at all. We have applied upwards of 1100 of these attachments, and will give the names of the purchasers to those who desire information, in almost every section of the country.

T. GILBERT & CO.

No. 400 Washingto St., Bosto.n

GREAT CURE!

OF MAHALA ROBBINS' SCROFULOUS HU-MOR OF THE EYES AND HEAD, BY DR. PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.

DR. PORTER, -- Dear Sir: -I feel in du'y bound to tender you my grateful acknowledgements for the henefit I have received from the use of your Panacea. I have been afflicted for sixteen years with a scrofulous humor, principally affecting my eyes and head My eyes were much inflamed and very painful; thought sometimes I should lose my sight. The humor affected my head so much that my hair came nearly off. All who saw me knew that my condition was a bad one. I despaired of ever getting better. I tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of the best physicians, but all without any relief. My own physician finally advised me to try your Panacea. He gave me a bottle; I grew better, to my astonishment: I tried another bottle, and found great help. My hair began to grow, and is now fully restored. I have taken twelve bottles, and am entirely cured of my humor. I can recommend it to the public as a valuable medicine. I believe your Panacea far surpasses every other Panacea.

MAHALA ROBBINS.

Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1852. DR. PORTER, --- Dear Sir :-- I feel in duty bound to every other Panacea. MAHA Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1852.

Manufactured at 199 Hanover street, Boston. Sold by CARTER, COLCORD & PRESTON, Hanover street; ReDDING & CO., BREWSTERS, STEV-ENS & CUSHING, and by Agents through the country. April 23

WORCESTER Water Cure Institution

No. 1. GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is well arranged for the treatment

of individuals at all seasons of the year. TERMS, &c .- For full board and treatment, from \$5 to \$10 per week. Treatment without board, from \$1

to \$4 per week.

Each patient should furnish one linen and two heavy cotton sheets; two woollen blankets; one comfortable, and old linen for bandages.
Out door practice attended to as usual.
Office hours from 2 to 4 P. M.

S. ROGERS, M. D.

For the Liberator. THE BEGGAR'S VISION. BY LUCY A. COLBY.

Beside the reedy margin of a pool, Where the bright fishes sported all day long Down in the quiet waters, soft and cool, And high o'erhead the linnet poured his song, Charming the solitude with music sweet, A lonely Beggar stayed his weary feet.

His tattered hat he raises from his brow, Which time has marked with many a furrow deep And locks, once jetty black, but whitened now With frosts of age, adown his shoulders sweep : He gazes round him with a tearful eye, And from his breast escapes a heavy sigh.

The gentle breathings of the Summer air Play light and free around his lone retreat, Lighting the long strings of his silvery hair, And dimpling the bright waters at his feet: Serenely yielding to their mute caress, The old man falls asleep in peacefulness

He sees a happy vision: where he lies, Bright, beauteous forms, that filled with joy th

Come thronging round him, and their beaming eye Look love in his, e'en as they looked when last They faintly breathed the sad and fond farewell, Then passed away in brighter realms to dwell.

And now they seem to beckon him away-Away upon a path ascending high; And in low tones he hears a sweet voice say, O mount with me into the upper sky! We who so love thee miss thee from our band Of happy spirits in the Heavenly Land !'

The way-worn Beggar started from his sleep, Springing to meet the Angel's fond careas: But, joy for him! he does not wake to weep, As erst his life's unpitied loneliness: He keeps the blessed vision with him still, To gladden all his hours of pain and ill!

For the Liberator.

ELEGIAC LINES ON THE DEMISE OF A SLAVE CATCHER.

BY THE BARD OF CASTLE HILL. The mighty man has run his race-Forever gone ! Where is the man to fill his place? Is he yet born?

Alas! the Constitution, now, Who shall defend? Before the Slave Power who shall bow, Its suppliant friend?

What Union-loving man shall spurn The Higher Law-Though Freedom's fire should cense to burn, Care not a straw?

What patriot-poet, now, will sing, May Plymouth Rock, Till Time shall doff each golden wing, Stand every shock '?

Who, now, our fisheries to defend, Will shake the land, E'en from Nantucket's farthest end, To Cape Col's sand?

None, none, each saddened soul replies, · Alack! the day, That death should dare snatch from our eves The man away ! '

The blasted prophet's mantle falls Clean to the ground ! Mid startling agonizing -qualls Of grief profound!

Then let us, all together, join In awful wail-Such as a flood of tears may coin, A fleet to sail !

From the Commonwealth. HORACE MANN.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY. When Slavery led her champions forth, To chain and scourge and crush the North, Then under ban, There stood on Freedom's hallowed sod One of the noblest works of God, An honest man

The haughty and insulting South Could find no gag to fit his mouth,-He scorned its jibe! To-day our hero proudly stands Upon the chains forged for his hands, And spurns all bribe!

He swept its parties rank by rank; He tore their platform plank from plank; He dug their grave! He leashed and led from Northern grounds That yelping pack of human hounds That hunt the slave!

Yokes were shivered, chains were broken, By brave words so nobly spoken-Each word a blow ! Smaller gods looked up with wonder, When they found that Jove could thunder, And lighten, too!

HOME.

Home's not merely four square walls, Though with pictures hung and gilded; Home is where affection calls, I lled with shrines the earth has builded! Home-go watch the faithful dove, Sailing 'neath the heaven above us-Home is where there's one to love! Home is where there's one to love us!

Home's not merely roof and room, It needs something to end ar it Home is where the heart can bloom, Where there's some kind tip to cheer it! What is home with none to meet, None to welcome, none to greet us ? Home is sweet, and only sweet, Where there's one we love to meet us!

GREATNESS. BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

There never yet was flower fair in vain, Let classic poets rhyme it as they will; The seasons toil that it may blow again, And summer's heart doth feel its every ill. Nor is a true soul ever born for nought; Wherever any such hath lived and died. There both been something for true freedom wrough Some bulwark levelled on the evil side. Toil on, then, Greatness! Thou art in the right, However narrow souls may call thee wrong ; Be as thou wouldst be in thine own clear sight, And so thou wilt in all the world's ere long; For worldlings cannot, struggle as they may, From man's great soul one great thought hide away

HONOR PARENTS.

Honor thy parents to prolong thine end : With them, though for a truth, do not contend: Whoever makes his father's heart to bleed Shall have a child that will avenge the deed.

glass.

They meet in jolly numbers around the feative board; the circulating wine cup passes freely; they sing spirit-stirring songs and reel in obscene dunces; the saturnatia is at its height, and they are no longer men, but flends.

Conversation because the saturnation of the poor closed, James Carro.

Mobile Reg., July 7.

A Fit Victim.—It brothers, of the school partook of the poison partook of the poison conversation because the saturnation of the poor closed, James Carro.

Conversation becomes a confusion of unmeaning

the saturnial is as its height, and they are no longer men, but fiends.

Conversation becomes a confusion of unmeaning words. One declares that General Lopez was a patriot, and a marty to the cause of freedom and the world; another, that he was an adventurer, and, in bowing his neck to the avage garrote, only puid the penalty of his rashness. One avers that Isabella Catholica, mother of the baby-princess of the Astrizes, is another Semiramis—worse, only, having had Christian baptism; another, with equal warmth, wow tends that this same "Queen of moley", less is a wedded Vestal—more chaste the political politi

a humane and indulgent owner, but he is not to be run over rough-shod.'

Horrible Tragedy at Darien, Ga.—A private letter from Darien, Ga., dated on the 29th of July, has been shown to the editors of the Traveller, with permission to copy from it the particulars of a dreadful tragedy recently enacted in that place. It appears from this letter that five negroes—four men and one woman—were hung in that place on the 26th of July, without a trial according to law. They had murdered their master, James Houston, a planter, in a most inhuman manner, if the account be not exaggerated. On the day of the murder he (Houston) had a woman whipped for misconduct. At night, he was stripped by the negroes, tied to a tree, and beaten most unmercifully with a cowskin, and also with a 'paddle,' cutting his head and face dreadfully. In this condition he was left several hours, but finally put to death by three blows of an axe upon the head. When the murder became known, the five negroes were arrested and committed to jail. They could not be tried until November, by the legal tribunal, and the citizens organized a court, found the negroes guilty, and hung them all. It is said they contessed their guilt.

Horrid Murders.—On Monday morning, 19th inst., Mr. Joseph Winston, of the firm of Nace & Winston, and is not expected to survive.—N. O. Del.

Horrible Murder in Missouri.—A despatch to the tot. Louis Republican, from St. Josephs, Mo., under date of July 28. gives the following his brains in every direction.

Col. Wood's remains were followed to the grave by Mr. Gleason, the American consul at Chagres and birde Colonel, blowing his brains in every direction.

Col. Wood's remains were followed to the grave by Mr. Gleason, the American consul at Chagres and a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of the Isthmus. Dyer still remains in a very precarious situation, and is not expected to survive.—N. O. Del.

Horrible Murder in Missouri.—A despatch to the tied to dout yet with some of the protection of the most respectable inha

Horrid Murders.—On Monday morning, 19th inst., Mr. Joseph Winston, of the firm of Nace & Winston, commission merchants, of Richmond, Va., together with his wife and only child, about 8 months o'd, was found, the two latter dead in bed, and Mr. Winston probably beyond hope of recov ry, though still alive.

The names of the persons discovered at the spot are Langton, Jones, and Anderson. They were arrested and iodged in jail, and are to be tried to-day.

Great excitement prevailed last night. The jail was guarded to keep it from being broken into, and the prisoners from being lyuched.

Mr. Willard was accused of having contracted debts with the intention not to nay them. Mr. Joseph Winston, of the firm of Nace & Winston, commission merchants, of Richmond, Va., together with his wife and only child, about 8 months o'd, was found, the two latter dead in bed, and Mr. Winston probably beyond hope of recov ry, though still alive. His head had a terrific wound upon it, immediately between the eyes, opening the forehead, and there where three other wounds on the back of the head. Mrs. W. also received three or four wounds—one about three-q_arters of an inch wide, and two inches long, on the forehead, immediately above the nose, apparently made with some blunt instrument; also, two deep cuts on the side of her head. The child seemed to have been smothered, or choked to death, or dashed against the wall—the throat and breast exhibiting severe bruises. Six negroes,—three men and three women,—belonging to Mr. W., have been arrested. It is reported that two of them (man and wise) desired to be sold, but Mr. W. retused to sell them—hence their dissatisfaction, and hence, it is thought, their too iatal revenge.

Confession of the Murderer.—Jane Williams has fully concessed herself guilty of having murdered the Winston family of Virginia. She says her husband

Winston family of Virginia. She says her husband was asleep at the time, and knew nothing of the deed until it had been done. She further says the reason she committed the murder was because she was badly treated.

He was committed for further trial to the jail at Marshall. The prosecution was conducted by W. T. Kelly, E-q., and the defence by Messrs. W. H. Switzle and C. W. Bell, of this place, and W. M. O'Bannon of Saline county.—Brunswicker.

Outrageous Cruelty—Quick Retribution.—Some time

Murderous Africay on a Raft.—The Louisville Democrat learns that two men were killed on a raft at Hutchins' Cliffs, a few miles below Natchez, on Saturday night last. The rait had been levied on at Natchez, and a man by the name of Joshua Smith was put in charge of it. A ter the levy had been made, Smith went on shore, leaving another man in charge of it. Soon after Smith left, the hands on the rait drove the man whom Smith had deputed ashore, and started with the rait down the river. Smith, accompanied by Mr. A. Williams and a Mr. Ballard, got into a skiff and pursued and overtook them. A fight ensued, in which Smith and Williams were both kiled. No arrests were made.

Mysterious Affair—Man Shot.—Yesterday morning, Mysterious Affair—Man Shot.—Yesterday morning.

Leaded Editorials in New Orleans.—The New Orleans week there was a difficulty on hand between Mr. Carrell, of the Croscond, and Mr. Brennan, of the Delta then between Mr. Carrell, of the Croscond, and Mr. Brennan, of the Delta tates to make the parties of the managed to get away, and is still at relative to Mr. Meagher. Carrell attempted to came Brennan, who the dienged him; the former reused to cane Brennan, who the dienged him; the former reused to flight, on the ground that the latter was no gentleman. On this issue, Mr. Bratbazzon, Brennan's second, went over the take with Mr. C., and after exchanging three shots with rifles, at thirty paces, without effect, the affair was adjusted. A day or two after, Mr. Meigennis, of the True Delta, struck Mr. Carrell, on some old feud. Last I uesday, the parties went over the river, and fought with double barrel shot gans, at twenty yards. Two fires were exchanges, making four shots each, but notody was hurt, when the parties shook hands and returned.

PECULIAR BEAUTIES OF THE 'PECULIAR INSTITUTION.'

Fatal Duel.—A duel was fought a few days since between two respectable young creoles of New Orleans; the weapons were guns. One of the parties was killed instantly on the first fire. The Delta thus comments on the melancholy affair:

Another tragedy, traced in bloody characters, has been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, been enacted, and left its purple impress on the times, the content of the corner showed that John Pretlove had lived for years on good terms with his family, but a week since some difficulty occurred, when he procured intricated in a fearful doom. The evidence before the Coroner showed that John Pretlove had lived for years on good terms with his family, but a week since some difficulty occurred, when he procured intricated in a fearful doom. The evidence before the Coroner showed that John Pretlove had lived for years on good terms with his family, but a week since some difficulty occurred, when he procured in the Coroner showed that John Pretlove had lived for years on good terms with his fam

A Fit Victim.—It seems that one of the jesui brothers, of the school on Massachusetts atree, also partook of the poisoned medicine of Pretlove, on Sunday last, and fell a victim.—Ib., 8th.

rised of the threat—hence the reason of his cening the strongest of the two, gave the overseer a very severe beating, and then betook himself to the woods. Mr. Ball, as soon as he could do so, mounted him of what occurred. Mr. T., in company with Ball, repaired to the cornfield, to which the negro had returned, and demanded to know the cause of his conduct. The negro replied that Mr. Ball had attempted to whip him, but that he would not submit to it. Mr. T. told him he should, and ordering him to cross his hands, directed Mr. Ball to take held of him. Mr. B. did so, but perceiving that the negro had drawing a pistol from his pocket, shot the negro dead at his feet.'

Upon this the Richmond Republican comments as follows:—'Mr. T. did just what every man who has the management of negroes should do—enforce obedience or kill them. We are as much opposed as man can be to cruelty to negroes, but we would rather see every one in the State shot down, than to permit them to rule their masters. Mr. Taylor is said to be a humane and indulgent owner, but he is not to be run over rough-shod.'

Horrible Tragedy at Darien, Ga.—A private letter from Darien, Ga., dated on the 29th of July, has been shown to the editors of the Traveller, with permission to come from it the particulars of a dready at control of the grave by man who the colonel, blowing his brains in every direction.

Col. Wood's remains were followed to the grave by man who the colonel, blowing his brains in every direction.

Outrageous Cruelty-Quick Retribution

Mysterious Affair—Man Shot.—Yesterday morning, M. J. Fitzhugh, a boarder at Owens' Hotel, Main street, was shot in the rear of the hotel by some unknown person. The ball first passed through a wooden partition wall, and lodged in his hip, inflicting a very serious wound. A splinter from the wail also struck him, and made another severe wound on his person. Dr. Ronald attended him, but was unable to extract the ball. H. thinks the wounds are not dangerous. Mr. Fitzhugh has not the most distant conception of who the perpetrator is, or what motive could have prompted the dead. The shot, he thinks, was fired from the back premises of the Louisville Hotel, and may have been the result of accident.—Lou. Cour.

Leaded Editorials in New Orleans.—The New Orleans writes.—Lead Editorials in New York Times writes.—Leat the contraction of the New York Times writes.—Leat the contract of the corn, and started to run. As Gilbert was killed by Robert Harrison, last week, in Clarke county, (Ala.,) ander the following circumstances: Gilbert had sent the following circumstances: Gilbert had sent in stessuence in Sunday.—Mempha (Tenn.) Equiver.

Fatal Affray.—George W. Gilbert was killed by Robert Harrison, last week, in Clarke county, (Ala.,) ander the following circumstances: Gilbert had sent the following circumstances: Gilbert had sent in site success. Gilbert Harrison, last week, in Clarke county, (Ala.,) ander the following circumstances: Gilbert had sent the following circumstances:

instantly .- N. O. Pic., 16th.

nation respecting the political affray at the McDonnels Coffee House, New Orleans, on the night of the 21st ult., when Capt. Weymouth was mortally, and Mr. Green severely wounded, was terminated on the 5th inst., before Recorder Winter, after three days' labor. The unabated interest in the proceeding was manifestal by the control of the con ath inst., before Accorder winter, after three days labor. The unabated interest in the proceeding was manifested by the number of persons who assembled in the vicinity of the Court room and sought admission. We have already published the particulars. sion. We have already published the particulars.— The Recorder held Thompson and Duffy for murder, and they were remanded to prison, and admitted Cun-ningham to bail in \$2,500.

On Sunday, the 18th ult., a disgraceful riot took place at Louisville, Ky. A false alarm of fire collected a crowd, from which the cry was heard, -6 Give it to the Irish; they have carried the day long enough.' Upon that signal they went to work, knockng down every man they met on the street that looked like an Irishman. A good many were badly beaten, and the windows and doors of several houses demolished. A coffee-house on Fifth street and several others on Water street were completely gutted, and their contents demolished.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20.

Riotous Proceedings. Last night, a portion of the Relief Engine Company went to the house of Sarah Williams, where Gowan was killed on Wednesday.—
They first mobbed the house, and then burned it to the ground. A large crowd was gathered on the spot, but no attempt was made to stop their proceedings.—
McGowan was a member of the company.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 20. An Editorial Fight.—A personal alteration occur-red here this morning between Mr. Zallecoffer, editor of the Banner, and Mr. Marling, editor of the Union. Shots were exchanged, and the former was shot in the hand, and the latter in the face, the ball glancing downward into the chest. The wound was thought to be dangerous. The cause of the duel was remarks made by each in their respective papers in regard to

in the vicinity of Socapatoy, Coosa county, during last week. It seems that two men were at work in a field, when a difficulty and a fight occurred; the parties separated and afterwards one was shot by the other. One was named Russell, but we have not been able to learn the name of the man shot.—State

Coverally Outrage.—A friend from Fauquier informed us of an outrage in Loudon, a few days since, unparalleled in this city of outrage and wrong. A young man from the North, a graduate of Yale College, and of highly respectable connections, was engaged as a teacher in that county. He became enamored of a beautiful young girl in the neighborhood, with whom he eloped, and married at Washington. The young lady had many suitors who being result, expressed at lady had many suitors, who being greatly enraged at thus being outwitted by a Yankee schoolmaster, de-termined on revenge. One of them went to Wash-ington, and invited the bridegroom and bride to his house, and sent his carriage for them to some point on the railroad. In returning, the carriage was waylaid, the man dragged from the side of his wife, and, despite her screams and imploring appeals for mercy, he was bound hand and foot, and beaten till life was nearly extinct.—Frederick (Md.) News.

they advanced to fight, Prince was stopped by a by-stander, and Hines received a blow from a club in the hands of a cousin of Prince, named Nat Royster, which felled him to the ground, when Prince, being released, came up, and killed him with a pickaxe. Royster and Prince are still at large.

in account of a shocking murder committed in Mil- prove fatal. ledgeville, last Saturday, on the person of a role, named Skerisch, by one Sullivan. While Skerisch was contending with another person, Sullivan, says the Union, came up and dealt Skerisch several blows on the head with a large club, which caused his death of the head with a large club, which caused his death of the head with a large club, which caused his death of the head with a large club, which caused his death of the head with a large club, which caused his death of the head with a large club, which caused his death of the head with a large club, which caused his death of the head with a large club, which caused his death of the head with a large club, which caused his death of the head with a large club, which caused his death of the ledgeville, last Saturday, on the person of a Pole, named Skerisch, by one Sullivan. While Skerisch on the head with a large club, which caused his death Skerisch was a medical student in Hungary, and was banished during the late difficulty with Austria. He came to America, and has been a resident of this city since October last. He was a young man of good education, and unexceptionable morals—a Protestant in his religious belief. Sullivan has escaped, and up to the time we write has not been apprehended. The jury of inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder against Sullivan.

A Man Shot.—A man by the name of Mark Levi was shot in the abdomen, at Leeslick, in Harrison Co.

Carrying Weapons, Negro Secret Societies, &c.—Israel, a boy belonging to Mr. E. Delany, was taken to the cage, Saturday night, by the watch. Upon his person were found powder, bad as d shot. Next morning, he was examined by the Mayor, and discharged. Yesterday morning, Mr. Delany appeared before his Honor, and stated that it was against his order for the boy to be out after gun-fire, and more particularly for him to carry weapons of any kind. be out after gun-fire, and more particularly for him to carry weapons of any kind, and requested the Mayor to have him arrested again and punished. Officer Ashley was accordingly sen' after him, and he was ordered fifteen lashes. This practice of negroes carriers rying weapons has become very common in our city, and we think it high time to put a stop to it. The authorities of Richmond and other Southern cities have found it necessary to move in this matter, and have forbidden negroes even to use canes; the negro who is caught with one, or any thing else which may be considered a weapon is a weapon to the heart, at the considered a weapon is a weapon to the heart, at the considered as weapon is a weapon to the heart, at the considered as weapon is a weapon to the heart, at the considered as weapon is a weapon to the heart, as the considered as weapon is a weapon to the heart, at the considered as weapon is a weapon to the heart, at the considered as weapon to the heart, at the considered as weapon to the heart as we weapon to the heart as weapon to the heart as weapon to the arrest of Blake H. Thompson, who dered Wm. Finnin in cold blood, at that place.

Washington, Sept. who is caught with one, or any thing else which may be considered a weapon, is sure to be punished. In Nortolk, they may be found with pistols, dirks and knives, and no notice is taken of the matter, except that they are taken from them. Who is to blame?

Our negro population has greatly abused the neither that they have been supported by the neither than the neither than the neither that they have been supported by the neither than the neither that they have been supported by the neither than the neit

Our negro population has greatly abused the privi-leges which they have been allowed, and are growing worse and worse every day. A check should be put

worse and when the word was a span call attention to those secret We would also again call attention to those secret Societies. Who can tell what their object is, and what they are accumulating funds for? They should at they are accumulating funds for? They should at least be examined into, and if suffered to continue, they are white person or they should be compelled to have a white person or persons among their managers. If they are benevoient, as they pretend to be, there are a number of benevolent white persons in the city who would willingly superintend their affairs for them.—Norfolk Beacon, Sept. 21.

Insubordination of the Negroes in Princess Anne.
We learn that the negroes in Princess Anne count
have become so rebellious that it was found necessar
to order out an extra patrol. On Sunday night has this patrol made a descent upon a church where a large number of negroes had congregated for the purpose of holding a meeting, and dispersed them. In a short time, the fodder stacks of one of the party who lived near were discovered on fire. The patrol immediately started for the fire, but before reaching the scene, it was discovered that the stacks of other neighbors had shared a like fate, all having no doubt been fired by the negroes for revenge. A strict watch is now kept over them, and most rigid means adopted to make every one know and keep his place.—Ibid.

The L. Campbell was robbed and then brutally murdered near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, not long since. The city authorities of Tuscaloosa, have been active in their investigations of the case, and have spent several days in the examination of various witnesses, and much contradictory evidence was killed by two men, named Sanders and Gray, and that he saw them dill him. This witness's testimony, however, was so contradictory, that he was imprisoned with them. this patrol made a descent upon a church where a large

A man, named James Male, was murdered a hort time since, in Allegheny Co., Md., by his wife. short time since, in Alleghany Co., Md., by his wife Just previous to the occurrence of the dreadful trage dy, he was in pursuit of his children with a gun, and his wife interfering, he turned upon her. She, to defend herself, seized an axe, and with it knocked him down, and succeeded in cutting his throat. She was arrested at the time, and has since been tried and acquitted, on the ground of justifiable homicide.

Horrible Murder and Violation of a Young Woman.—
ton, on the day of Mr. Clay's burial, arising out of those family quarrels which are cherished with such tancor in some parts of Kentucky. Mr. Frank Telford met Mijor Thomas Redd in a bar-room, and immediately shot at him with a revolver. Redd was not dangerously wounded. Two other parties, belonging to belligerent families, whose members never meet without attempting each other's lives, were brought together, on this occasion, for the first time in tentyeurs. They met on the crowded streets of Lexington, and immediately exchanged shots, not, however, with serious results.

Horrible Affair.—Panola county has again been the seeme of outrage and bloodshed. On last Staturday, ab ut 10 miles north of this place, a rencontre took place between a father and son, which resulted in the death of the former. The family in which this unfortunate affair occurred are named Tinger. We have not learned the full history of the circumstances which led to the death of Mr. Tinger, but it is sufficient to say that the young man deliberately shot his father dead with a rifle gun, and that he has since that time been tried before a committing Court, and is now in the county jail.—Panola (Miss.) Picayuno.

Affray.—On Sunday last, an affray occurred at Say that the young man deliberately shot his father dead with a rifle gun, and that he has since that time been tried before a committing Court, and is now in the county jail.—Panola (Miss.) Picayuno.

Affray.—On Sunday last, an affray occurred at Say that the young Puckett growing out of some long standing enmity, and knocked him down with the butt end of a musket. Dr. Puckett then fired a gun at Mr. Roubieu and wounded him, but not dangerously, in the breast. Mr. Roubieu then drew knife, and cut Dr. Puckett in several places, inflicting injuries from which it is thought Dr. Puckett cannot cover. The most tragical part of the uffray is yet to be told. A Mr. Charles Davis, while endeavoring to be those in the effects of which he died almo

Killed by a Save .- Mr. Wm. P. Jackson, an overseer in a tobacco factory, Richmond, recently under-took to flog a slave. The slave seized the cowhide in the hand of the overseer. Mr. J., in order to make the negro relinquish his hold of the whip, gave him a kick, when he was hurled off by the slave, who immcdiately seized a heavy iron poker lying by the stove, and with it inflicted a heavy blow on the forchead of Mr. Johnson, near the centre, fracturing the bone, and then made his escape. Jackson died, the slave was arrested, and will speedily meet his fate.

Murder by a Mob .- The Cincinnati Sun states, that Murder by a Mob.—Ine Cincinnation States, that an inturiated crowd of Irishmen tore down the jail in the little town of Falmouth, forty miles up the Licking river, and murdered the jailor. The Kentuckians in the neighborhood assembled, armed with guns, and the meighborhood assembled, armed with guns, and discount the meigh of the med by the graph who it billions and would be seen that the med by the graph who is the second to the second second and the second s in the heighborhood assembled, armed with guns, and dispersed the mob by firmg into it, killing and wounding seven of those engaged. It appears an Irishman had been incarcerated for some offence; hence the mob. Great excitement, it is said, prevailed among the Kentuckians, and the Irish inhabitants were compelled to evacuate the city.

Murder.—We learn that a man, named Mike Miller, was killed in Scotland county on last Saturday, by a man named Mason. The fatal affair occurred at Milman named Mason. The latal stair occurred at Mil-ler's house, where the two had a disagreement about some matter, when Mason invited Miller out to fight. Miller did not comply with the request, but leisurely walked to the door with the pipe in his mouth, when Mason threw a brick-bat and struck the deceased on the skul!, severely fracturing it, and causing death in

Mason was arrested, brought to Memphis, and was ndergoing an examination on Tuesday last, -- North

The Red River Republican says that two fe males have been murdered recently at the upper end of the Plaisant settlement. A Mrs. Wallace found a negro searching her room, and on attempting to drive him away, he seized an iron kitchen utensil, and gave her a blow on the head which instantly killed her. When her body was discovered, her infant was fond-ling upon it, endeavoring to obtain nourishment. Another woman, also named Wallace, was found with her throat cut from ear to ear, doubtless the work of

Two young bloods of our city becoming offended at some imaginary insult, a challenge was passed and accepted, as both thought nothing but blood could wash out the insult. The terms on which the challenge was given, and which were accepted, were these:
That they should meet at Dr. N's office, and be bled until one or the other should be satisfied. cordingly met, and the Doctor opened a vein for them. They bled till both, becoming extremely weak, and looking as white as their own linen, pronounced themselves satisfied. So ends the bloody affair.

The Dark and Bloody Ground.—A difficulty occurred in Gallatin, Ky., on Manday week, between two young men named, respectively, Hmes and Prince, when a dispute arose, and the lie was passed. As they advanced to fight, Prince was stopped by a bystander, and Hines received a blow from a club in the hands of a cousin of Prince.

Baltimore, Aug. 28. Stabbing Case—Captain John Prederick, proprietor of the Irving House, was stabbed at 1 o'clock this morning, with a case knife, by a drunken printer, named Joseph C. Lee, well known in Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The knife passed tains through Frederick's lungs, and it is believed mus Sad Case .- The Louisville papers mention the cas

meeting at Portsmouth, last night, between the Hon. Henry A. Wise and J. G. Holliday, the President of the Whig Association. The 'lie' was given, and blows were exchanged, when their friends interfered and restored order. A duet is anticipated.

Reward.-A reward of \$2000 is offered at Austin

T. White was yesterday killed near Lexington, Ky., in a duel with Benjamin Johnson. The weapons used were guns, at fifty paces, and the first fire proved The body of a man named Kirksle

cently found on the railroad near Atlanta, Geo., with his skull fractured. On examination, it was proved that he had been murdered, and then laid on the track, he having received a wound in the breast.

Twelve negroes have been arrested for murder-ing their master, James E. Houston, of McIntosh, Co., Texas.

Ky., on Friday last, between Joseph Murphy and S. L. McKee. Four shots were exchanged, and both parties were badly wounded. A negro woman was killed while looking on.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. A duel is reported to have been fought, yesterday, between Messrs. Cunningham and Collins—the former aged 80, and the latter 60 years.

Most of the boys of Baltimore between the ages of ten and twenty years, carry concealed deadly weapons, and use them, too, upon the slightest pro-vocation, oftentimes upon no provocation at all.

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For the great merits of this no For the great merits of rats picture, we would de ery lover of Washington to the portrait itself to be used to the office of this paper, and to the letter of the faint ing Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholers amounts it.

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Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambkin, Chester Harding, of Boston; Chas. P. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lin Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Grsham. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Gral Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. Job McLean, Hon. Rufus Chate. Folsom, E-q., the well known I ton Athenæum, who says, 'I w Whipple, Richard H D., Wm. H. Prescott, Ll.D., Washington Irin Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Uphin, 17 Headley, Fitz Green Halick, H. W. Longdan Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Line Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Abea, La Mayor of London, &c. &c. &c. The PRESS thread out the entire Union have, with one voice, revised ed the merita of this superb engraving.

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